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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-142**  
**Monday**  
**25 July 1988**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-142

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## Cambodian Informal Talks Open in Indonesia

### Participants Arrive

BK2307122488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Excerpt] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is leading his country's delegation to the Jakarta informal meeting, arrived at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta International Airport this afternoon. The SRV delegation was welcomed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. Nguyen Co Thach was accompanied by Hun Sen, head of the delegation of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime, and Thongsavat, acting Lao foreign minister.

Indonesia Radio Republic correspondent Kabul Budiono reports on the arrival of the prominent participants in the informal talks from the Sukarno-Hatta Airport:

[Begin Budiono recording] Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh regime, expressed confidence that the Jakarta informal meeting would make some useful contribution toward a solution of the Cambodian problem. He noted that his presence in Jakarta constitutes [word indistinct] of his desire to solve the long lasting Cambodian problem. Meanwhile, Acting Lao Foreign Minister Thongsavat expressed the hope that the existing Cambodian factions would be able to use the meeting in Bogor as a forum to solve the Cambodian problem. He also expressed confidence that the non-Cambodian groups would also work together to ensure the success of the informal meeting in Bogor. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also expressed confidence that the Bogor meeting would [words indistinct]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### AFP Previews Talks

BK2407063388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT  
24 Jul 88

[By Endy Bayuni]

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 24 (AFP)—A regional conference on Cambodia beginning here Monday is expected to break the ice between the parties involved in the conflict, diplomats and analysts say.

The informal meeting, to be held at a presidential retreat in this small town near Jakarta, will unite the four warring Cambodian factions and Vietnam for the first time since the conflict began almost a decade ago.

While diplomats and observers in Jakarta were pessimistic that anything of substance could be produced in a single meeting, they agreed that it had brought prospects for a settlement a little closer.

"Being together in one room will at least break the ice," an Indonesian observer said.

Host Indonesia and the other five members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as Laos will take part in the meeting, tentatively scheduled to last three days.

The Jakarta Informal Meeting, as the historic event is officially called, will be held in two stages.

The first stage involves the ASEAN-backed resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), which holds Cambodia's United Nations seat, and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Other interested parties will join in the second phase. Vietnam, Laos and ASEAN—grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—will be represented by foreign ministers or deputies.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the CGDK leader who stepped down two weeks ago, but who remains a key to any Cambodian settlement, arrived here Saturday.

Although he had said he would not take part in the meeting, diplomats in Jakarta speculated that he would join if and when the opportunity arose.

Indonesian official sources said Foreign Minister Ali Alatas would briefly open the first phase and then leave the conference room to allow the Cambodians to discuss among themselves, presumably in Khmer language.

The other parties would be standing by, ready to participate whenever the Cambodians decided it was time for the second phase.

Mr. Alatas said this procedure could be repeated on subsequent days if necessary.

The Bogor meeting is the result of lengthy negotiations between Hanoi and ASEAN, which sees the Vietnamese troop presence in Cambodia as a threat to regional security.

Starting with a 1985 Malaysian initiative calling for "proximity" or indirect talks between the factions, Indonesia developed the "cocktail party" approach as a way of avoiding thorny problems of protocol.

A breakthrough came on July 27 last year when Indonesia struck an understanding with Vietnam on an informal two-phase meeting, but it took another year of delicate negotiations before the proposal was fully accepted.

The stress on informality was essential to avoid problems of diplomatic etiquette in a situation in which not all parties formally recognize each other, an obstacle in bringing the participants together.



Each participant is to attend as an individual, without attribution or label as to which faction or country he represents.

Mr. Alatas set the example Saturday when he greeted Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, which Indonesia does not recognise.

On what could be expected from the talks, one diplomat commented: "it's anyone's guess whether they will compromise more or reach a settlement in the meeting."

#### Participants Invited to Dinner

BK2407081488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT  
24 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 24 (AFP)—Informal talks on Cambodia, scheduled to open Monday in Bogor near here, may get under way early with a dinner Sunday, Indonesian sources said.

All parties—the Cambodian resistance factions, the Phnom Penh government, Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—have been invited, but plans remain tentative, the sources said.

The dinner would bring all concerned parties together for the first time in the nearly decade-old conflict.

Vietnamese sources said they had been approached about a dinner, to be held at the Indonesian presidential retreat in Bogor, but had as yet received no official invitation.

Several delegation leaders were not scheduled to arrive until later in the day.

The Bogor meeting required months of delicate negotiations before agreement was reached on a format in which the Cambodian resistance factions and the Phnom Penh government would meet alone first.

A second phase, expected to follow quickly on the heels of the first, would bring the other parties into the talks.

#### Participants Continue To Arrive

BK2407105688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT  
24 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 24 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance figure and former conservative premier Son Sann arrived here Sunday [24 July] from Paris for a meeting with all other parties to the Cambodian conflict.

The leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) is to attend informal talks in nearby Bogor with two other resistance factions, the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh, Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Mr. Son Sann described the talks, opening Monday, as "a big chance for every one of us," and an opportunity "to put an end to the suffering of the Cambodian people."

Saying he was very optimistic, he pledged: "I will do my best for the success of the meeting."

Three Buddhist monks representing a movement close to the resistance blessed Mr. Son Sann on his arrival, giving him a garland of orchids.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, who also arrived Sunday, told reporters at Jakarta's international airport that all parties were coming to the meeting "with a very realistic attitude."

"We can make a constructive start in the process of negotiating a political solution," he added.

Representatives of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh government at the Bogor talks flew into Jakarta Saturday.

Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk also arrived here Saturday, although he was not officially planning to attend the talks.

#### Hun Sen Arrives

BK2407120988 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1116 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24—A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, arrived in Jakarta Saturday evening for the informal meeting to be held in Bogor.

It was welcomed at the airport by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and other officials of the host country.

Speaking at a press briefing after his arrival, Hun Sen said: "The PRK delegation's presence in Jakarta is to attend the projected cocktail party aimed at seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict. It will do its best to make the informal meeting fruitful. However, the meeting's success will not depend on the PRK side alone as it needs joint efforts of all the parties concerned."

Hun Sen expressed the hope that with cooperation with Vietnam and Indonesia, especially the host country, the meeting will be crowned with success. He thanked Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and other Indonesian officials for their warm welcome to the PRK delegation.

The same day, delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic also arrived in the Indonesian capital.

Earlier, during a stop-over in Tan Son Nhat Airport in Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Hun Sen had a meeting with journalists of Vietnam and other countries. Asked about the world public on the projected "cocktail party," Hun Sen said: "Initiated by Vietnam and Indonesia, representatives of the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries, the cocktail party is organized to settle the Kampuchean conflict and other issues relating to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The world public has followed with ever more interest the development of situation in Southeast Asia in general and the holding of an informal meeting in Jakarta in particular. It is high time for us to sit at the negotiating table to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. The recent decision of the PRK and Vietnam to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers and their high command from Kampuchea this year has accelerate the search for such a settlement. It has also helped involve much more interest form public opinion in the projected Jakarta informal meeting."

#### **Last Participants Arrive**

*BK2407125588 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Jul 88*

[Excerpt] All the delegates taking part in the Jakarta informal meeting, scheduled to be held in Bogor tomorrow, have now arrived in Jakarta. Among those who arrived at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport this afternoon were the Brunei delegation led by Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah, the Singapore delegation led by Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan, and the KPNLF delegation led by Son Sann.

Two other factions of the CGDK, namely the Sihanouk faction led by Prince Ranariddh and the Khmer Rouge faction led by Khieu Samphan, arrived at 1745 West Indonesian Time. They were all welcomed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. With the exception of the Brunei delegation, all heads of delegation spoke briefly to newsmen as reported by our correspondent Kabul Budiono:

[Begin Budiono recording] In a short statement after arriving at the Sukarno-Hatta Airport, leaders of the CGDK expressed confidence that the informal meeting would produce positive results toward finding a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. Son Sann said he believed that if all factions had come to Jakarta for the benefit and interests of the Cambodian people and had no political motives, the meeting would be successful. He said he would do his best to solve the Cambodian problem. He expressed his highest appreciation to the Indonesian and ASEAN governments which had worked hard to make the Bogor meeting possible.

Meanwhile, Khieu Samphan, the head of Khmer Rouge delegation, said that all sides had come to Jakarta with a positive attitude and sincerity to solve the Cambodian conflict by holding talks among the warring factions.

Meanwhile, Singapore Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan, who arrived along with Son Sann, said that all parties had come to Indonesia with a realistic attitude, adding that if all sides could benefit from the meeting and initiate constructive moves, they would achieve much from the meeting. [end recording]

The Malaysian delegation, led by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, was the last to arrive this afternoon.

At the Bogor Palace this evening, leaders of the three factions of the CGDK and the Phnom Penh regime will attend an informal banquet hosted by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. [passage omitted]

#### **Talks Open on 25 July**

*BK2507031488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 25 (AFP)—Three Cambodian resistance factions and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh opened talks Monday which are to involve Vietnam and other concerned parties later in the day.

The four parties met around a table in the library of the Palace of Bogor, an Indonesian presidential retreat, for a first phase of informal talks aimed at achieving a political solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas was present as the talks opened but was expected to withdraw to allow the Cambodians to meet in private.

#### **Participants Hopeful**

*BK2507034088 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0228 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[Text] Jakarta, July 25 (OANA/ANTARA)—Leaders of the three factions making up the Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) stated that the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) which is to begin at Bogor Monday is a chance for all parties involved to put an end to the suffering of the Kampuchean people.

"I believe strongly that this meeting will give a chance for all of us in Kampuchea to come here not to think about political thinking but to think of only one thing, how to put an end to the suffering of the Kampuchean people," Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF said on his arrival at Sukarno-Hatta international airport Sunday afternoon.

The same note was sounded by Prince Ranariddh, of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] (supporters of Prince Sihanouk) and Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge. The two of them arrived on the same plane one hour after the arrival of Son Sann.



The CGDK is a grouping of the Khmer Rouge, FUNCINPEC (formerly Moulinaka—pro-Sihanouk group) and the KPNLF (Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front) which was formed on June 22, 1982.

President of the CGDK (before his withdrawal last July 10) was Prince Sihanouk who is also in Jakarta at present at the personal invitation of President Suharto.

The three factions will meet with the prime minister of the Phnom Penh government Hun Sen. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Laotian Acting Foreign Minister Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun and high-ranking officials of the ASEAN countries in the JIM.

Flanked by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Ranariddh, who is representing his father Prince Sihanouk as leader of the FUNCINPEC (Sihanoukist), stated that his faction will approve without pre-condition any decision that will lead to the end of the sinless people in Kampuchea. [sentence as received]

Khieu Samphan, meanwhile, in a written statement said that "for already nearly 10 years, the war of aggression and occupation has been devastating Kampuchea, sowing tremendous sufferings to the Kampuchean people, and threatening peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific."

"It has been the strong desire of the Kampuchean people and us all to have that war come to an end as soon as possible," he said.

"We have been constantly guided by a firm goodwill in the search for a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea along with our ASEAN friends, the international community and the United Nations."

"It is with that spirit," he said, "that we come here to sincerely strive to put an end to that war of aggression and occupation through a meeting and talk between the warring parties".

The three CGDK leaders, in addition to expressing appreciation for the role of ASEAN, particularly Indonesia, as sponsor of the meeting, also voiced their confidence that the meeting will come to a success.

"I am very optimistic," said Son Sann.

The same note was also sounded by the leaders of Indochina (Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea) on their arrival here Saturday afternoon.

With the presence now in Jakarta of the CGDK, Indochina and ASEAN (represented by Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, Brunei Foreign Minister Mohammed

Bolkiah, Philippines Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel T. Yan and Secretary of Thailand's Foreign Minister Kasem S. Kasemsri) all doubts of the actualization of the JIM has now been gone.

The JIM will be begun on Monday but when it will end is still unknown. It can proceed for one day, two days or three days, in accordance with its informal character.

As Minister Alatas said, "The meeting has no time limit, so it depends on their (participants') wishes."

The JIM participants Sunday evening attended an informal dinner which was hosted by Indonesia at the Bogor Palace in Bogor, the venue of the meeting.

The dinner was totally closed to the journalists including photographers. They could not even come close to the room where the dinner was held at the palace.

The JIM Organizing Committee announced that preparations for the JIM was still underway until Saturday evening so that the front yards of the palace was still forbidden to the journalists.

The press cards that had been given to them will be effective only from Monday morning.

ANTARA learned that Indonesia invited all JIM participants to the dinner. Minister Ali Alatas acted as host and there was no speeches.

The food prepared at the dinner is Indonesian food.

Meanwhile, the Bogor police said security measures have been tightened not only around the palace but also at hotels where the journalists are staying

No less than 200 journalists, including 100 foreign correspondents, are now in Bogor staying in 13 hotels for the coverage of the international event.

#### Further on Opening of Talks

BK2507044488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0433 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 25 (AFP)—A crucial meeting on Cambodia got under way here Monday when three resistance factions and the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh sat down to talk.

They were to be joined later in the day by other concerned parties, including Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At stake at the informal meeting—bringing the participants together for the first time—is the future of Cambodia, which has been wracked by war and privation for 18 years, analysts said.

No statements were issued and delegation members were keeping quiet about the proceedings, except to say they would all endeavor to make the meeting a success.

The four Cambodian parties met around a table in the library of the Palace of Bogor, an Indonesian presidential retreat, for a first phase of talks Monday morning.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas was present as the talks opened but was expected to withdraw to allow the Cambodians to meet in private.

Mr. Alatas, a key figure in arranging the talks, had invited delegates to a dinner at the Bogor Palace Sunday night, but it was unclear how many actually attended.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said he had been unable to attend as he had conferred at length with his father.

Prince Sihanouk, who resigned as head of the tripartite resistance coalition earlier this month, is in Jakarta at the invitation of President Suharto.

Although he is not officially planning to attend the Bogor talks, some delegates have said he might be involved.

Present Monday as the talks opened were Prince Ranariddh, former conservative Prime Minister Son Sann, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Hun Sen, premier in the Phnom Penh government.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Acting Laotian Foreign Minister Thongsavath Kaikhamphitoun were to join the meeting in the afternoon.

Asean Foreign Ministers Prince Mohamed Bolkiah of Brunei, Mr. Alatas of Indonesia, Abu Hassan Omar of Malaysia and Suppiah Dhanabalan of Singapore along with top Foreign Ministry officials from the Philippines and Thailand, Manuel Yan and Kasem Kasemsri, were also to take part.

#### **Report on Alatas' Remarks**

*BK2507073988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[Text] The Jakarta informal meeting, held in Bogor to discuss Cambodian problem, will begin its afternoon session after the morning session was over. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas opened the morning session and our correspondent Hardianto reported from the Bogor presidential palace as follows:

[Begin Hardianto recording] Opening the morning session in Bogor, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said among other things that the Cambodian problem is one of the issues affecting the regional and international situation. The problem cannot be solved in 1 day or one meeting. Alatas believes that countries wishing to contribute

toward efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the problem must understand the aspirations of the Cambodian people themselves. This is an important guideline worth paying attention to during the meeting. In this connection, Alatas stressed that the Bogor meeting provides the first opportunity for the warring factions to discuss the Cambodian problem in an informal way. Ali Alatas said the suitable approach to the problem is national reconciliation, self-determination, the holding of general election, and the realization of peace, independence, non-alignment, and neutrality in that country. [end recording]

When the afternoon meeting is officially opened at 1430 [0730 GMT] this afternoon, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, in his capacity as the host, will deliver his welcoming speech.

#### **Alatas Addresses Meeting**

*BK2507113488 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0916 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[Text] Bogor, July 25 (OANA-ANTARA)—The primacy of efforts in the search for an equitable and durable peace in Kampuchea should rightfully reside with the Kampucheans themselves, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas pointed out in Bogor, some 60 km south of Jakarta, Monday [25 July].

In his inaugural address to the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) held at the Presidential Palace in Bogor, Ali Alatas said further that: "We are all aware that the Kampuchean problem is one of many dimensions and aspects, with ramifications that are both regional and international in scope".

It is obvious that a problem of such complexity cannot be solved overnight or through a single meeting, he said.

"We also know that unless a start is made to replace the armed conflict and confrontation with political dialogue and negotiation, a solution that is both comprehensive and just will remain elusive," he added.

It is Indonesia's sincere hope, therefore, that by facilitating and by providing an appropriate venue for the holding of this informal meeting, an opportunity and momentum will have been created which all participants shall not fail to seize and utilise.

The Kampuchea peace talks in Bogor is of the kind that has never been held before, [words indistinct] bring together in nine years the two warring camps which have fought a fierce battle that sparked grave security concern across Southeast Asia.

Indonesia, as the interlocutor of ASEAN, has for many years endeavored to explore all avenues which could bring about genuine dialogue and negotiations among

the parties to the conflict, which, in turn, could lead to a comprehensive, just and durable solution, taking into account the legitimate interests of all concerned, Alatas said.

In the Ho Chi Minh City understanding, reached between the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia in July last year, "We believe we have found a viable framework within which we may finally be able to realise this long-sought goal", he added.

Under the terms of that understanding, an informal meeting is envisaged, comprising two stages, firstly, among the four factions of ethnic Kampuchean people, and at a subsequent stage, among the Kampuchean factions, Indonesia, Vietnam and the other concerned countries.

Alatas further said that this morning's session and the second stage session in the afternoon, as well as all further sessions the participants may decide to have in the next few days, are thus organized and structured in full conformity with those terms of the understanding.

"If we succeed in making concrete progress in this process of dialogue and negotiations that we have started, we would all, in a real sense, contribute to the ultimate objective all nations and peoples in Southeast Asia share, that is, the building of one Southeast Asia, harmoniously working together in unity and common pursuit, one Southeast Asia at peace within itself and with its neighbours, stable, prosperous and truly independent, capable of dealing with its own problems in its own way, thus contributing to peace, stability and progress of the world at large," Alatas concluded.

#### **Hun Sen Outlines Stand**

*BK2507125488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[*"Report on activities of the PRK delegation in Jakarta"*]

[Text] On the morning of 24 July 1988, Comrade Chairman Hun Sen received His Excellency Benni Murdani, Indonesian defense minister, who called on him at the hotel. On the same day, the delegation left Borobudur Hotel for Bogor for the informal talks.

On the morning of 25 July, the PRK delegation attended the informal meeting. At the first phase of this informal meeting, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen pointed out the PRK's seven-point position as follows:

The PRK's stand on a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

1. Build a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

2. In December 1989, or in the first quarter of 1990 at the latest, all remaining Vietnamese volunteer forces in Cambodia will be withdrawn along with the end of assistance and sanctuaries provided by foreign countries to the Pol Pot genocidal group and other opposing Cambodian forces. People in refugee camps should not be used against the Cambodian people. Foreign countries' interference in Cambodia's internal affairs should be stopped.

3. Cambodia's internal affairs should be resolved by Cambodian parties on the basis of national reconciliation and the elimination of leaders of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, guilty of many crimes. The Khmer Rouge will not be accepted.

4. Maintain the status quo in Cambodia until after the general elections to elect a National Assembly, which will adopt a new constitution and set up a coalition government.

5. Set up a national reconciliation council comprising the four Cambodian parties headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This council has the task of:

a. Implementing agreements agreed upon by various Cambodian parties.  
b. Organizing general elections to elect a National Assembly.

6. Set up an international control commission to supervise and control the implementation of agreements that have been signed.

7. An international meeting will be convened and attended by Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam; the ASEAN countries; the chairmen of the sixth, seventh, and eighth nonaligned summits; the Soviet Union; China; France; the United States; Britain; the UN secretary general; and countries which have contributed to peace in Southeast Asia, to guarantee Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and nonaligned status and also peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

#### **Cambodian Factions To Resume Talks**

*BK2507124488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[Text] The four Cambodian factions today agreed to continue their talks tomorrow at the Bogor Presidential Palace after they had held the second-phase informal meeting—which also involved Vietnam, Laos, and ASEAN countries. Several important points of the second-phase meeting and tomorrow's activities are reported by our correspondents Hardianto and Kabul Budiono as follows:

[Begin recording] [Hardianto] After the second-phase meeting ended this evening, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the talks will continue tomorrow. Alatas said that during the second-phase talks, each side was given an



opportunity to present its views on various issues, especially on how to solve the Cambodian problem. Replying to a question, Alatas said the talks were positive, constructive, and cordial.

[Kabul Budiono] Listeners! The second-phase meeting—attended by all Cambodian factions and delegates of countries involved in the Cambodian conflict, namely Vietnam, Laos, and ASEAN countries—began at 1540 West Indonesian Time [0840 GMT] at the main hall of the Bogor Palace. By 1535, all delegates were present at the said venue. Hun Sen, leader of the Phnom Penh regime's delegation, was the last person who arrived.

The delegates were seated at a round table in which the CGDK delegates were seated side by side, and Khieu Samphan was seated next to Hun Sen. Sitting on Hun Sen's left-hand side was Brunei Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah. The rest of delegates were host Ali Alatas and the delegates from Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, and Laos. About 300 foreign and local journalists were given about 15 minutes to take photographs of the historic meeting. [words indistinct]

This evening, all delegates are scheduled to attend a dinner banquet hosted by Ali Alatas. [end recording]

#### **Sihanouk, Cambodians May Meet**

BK2507092288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT  
25 Jul 83

[Text] Bogor, Indonesia, July 25 (AFP)—The four Cambodian factions attending talks on their country's future here will meet former chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Wednesday [27 July], an informed Indonesian source said Monday.

Prince Sihanouk, who resigned as head of the tripartite resistance coalition earlier this month, is not officially attending the Cambodia talks, although he is in Jakarta as the guest of Indonesian President Suharto.

Prince Sihanouk will meet Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh as well as the representatives of the three resistance factions, the source said.

He gave no details of the time or venue of the meeting.

The resistance factions are represented by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, former conservative prime minister Son Sann and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Sihanouk.

The four Cambodian parties held a first round of talks Monday morning in Bogor and were to be joined in the afternoon by other parties concerned in the decade-old Cambodian conflict, including Vietnam.

#### **NHAN DAN Commentary**

BK2507030588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 24 Jul 88

[NHAN DAN 25 July commentary: "A Political Event of Great Significance in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Today, an informal meeting on the Cambodian issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia takes place at Bogor, some 60 km from Jakarta, Indonesia's capital. The meeting is held within the framework of an agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 between Vietnam and Indonesia respectively representing the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. Under the agreement, in the first stage, the Cambodian parties will meet to discuss Cambodia's internal issues. Vietnam, together with the other countries concerned, will participate in the second stage of the meeting to discuss the international aspect of the Cambodian issue.

The meeting marks a significant breakthrough in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem which has lasted for 9 years now, and is a result of the cooperation between Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries.

A whole year has elapsed since the signing of the Ho Chi Minh City agreement. Not only have the preparations for the cocktail party met with achievements but they have also been rife with difficulties because some people did not want the party to take place. Yet, the meeting has become a reality, and this fact proves that dialogue has triumphed over confrontation and that as far as efforts to settle regional problems are concerned, it is the first time for the two groups of countries—the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries—to achieve cooperation without any foreign interference.

The search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue has proceeded for a year now amid important developments. The trend of dialogue has continually prevailed over the trend of confrontation both on an international and regional scopes. The latest development of the changing situation is an urgent demand of large segments of public opinions in the region and the world for the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the nonreturn of the Khmer Rouge.

With their deep hatred for the genocidal clique and their all-sided growth in the past 9 years, the Cambodian people are strong enough to cope with the threat posed by the Pol Pot clique.

The fact that public opinions demand a stop to arms and financial supplies to as well as sanctuaries for the Pol Pot clique is obviously an urgent matter in conformity with reality and justice. This attitude of the peoples in various nations will increasingly help speeding up the process of resolving the Cambodian issue through negotiations.

Peoples in all continents are keeping a close watch on the Jakarta informal meeting on the Cambodian issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Everyone hopes that the meeting will bring about positive results.

While making a decision to withdraw home half of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, including the volunteer army command, from Cambodia, Vietnam has agreed to send a delegation led by Council of Ministers Vice Chairman and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to attend the second phase of the Jakarta meeting. The LPDR has also assigned its delegation led by Acting Foreign Minister Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun to attend the meeting. For its part, the PRK has agreed to attend the first phase of the meeting and has assigned a delegation led by Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen.

Our good will is obvious, that is a sincere negotiation to seek a solution for the raised issues. We hope that the Jakarta meeting will meet with success, thereby contributing to a political settlement of the Cambodian issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. However, everyone is well aware that the meeting will not bear fruit if good will comes only from one side. The success of the meeting thus rests on good will of all parties attended. For our side, we will do our best to contribute to achieving results demanded by the current situation and expected by public opinion.

#### Radio Article Comments

BK2507032088 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Unattributed article: "The World People Are Closely Watching the Cocktail Meeting in Jakarta"]

[Text] The cocktail party meeting will be convened in Jakarta in Indonesia today in accordance with an agreement stated in the joint communique reached by Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 to explore ways to resolve the Cambodian problem. This development is a good sign serving to enhance a political trend to solve the [Cambodian] problem through peaceful means. It has drawn extensive support and commendation from all progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world as can be seen from various statements made in support of the correct and constructive stand of the three Indochinese countries.

During his meeting with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, in Moscow on 20 July, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed full confidence that Vietnam's intention would receive support from any people who are sincere in solving the Cambodian problem.

Also on 20 July, Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, told foreign correspondents in Kuala Lumpur that he hoped that the cocktail party meeting in

Jakarta would produce positive results. The Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO recently carried a commentary on the Jakarta cocktail party meeting, pointing out the good intentions of Vietnam and Cambodia.

While the world is closely watching this development, different viewpoints have also been expressed on this issue. However, the fundamental contents of these views have clearly pointed to the direction that a political settlement to the Cambodian problem should be found by checking any interference or participation [in the peace process] by the Pol Pot clique. This is because the past record of the genocidal crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique is still vividly remembered by all Cambodian people. At a press conference in the United States on 29 June, a number of Democratic Party congressmen expressed a consensus calling on President Reagan to adopt necessary effective measures to check any schemes designed to return the Pol Pot clique to power again in Cambodia. At the same time, the newspaper [name indistinct] on 10 July said that even though a peace agreement might be reached at the informal meeting in Jakarta to resolve the Cambodian problem, it would not mean anything at all if Pol Pot and his colleagues were allowed to participate in the peace process. The newspaper concluded that there is no doubt that if the Pol Pot issue has not been resolved, no real peace can be created for the Cambodian people. Pol Pot and his colleagues are the major stumbling block to the informal talks in Jakarta. The most important thing is to settle this question once and for all before the Jakarta meeting can achieve any positive results. This is one of the factors which will attribute to the realistic settlement of the Cambodian problem.

#### PASASON Commentary

BK2507052688 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 22 Jul 88

[PASASON 22 July commentary: "The World People Are Awaiting a Positive Outcome of the Cocktail Party Meeting in Jakarta"]

[Text] On 20 July, the delegation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting foreign affairs minister, left for Indonesia to participate in the cocktail party meeting that will be held in Jakarta on 25 July in accordance with the agreement specified in the Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique reached in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 in the quest for peaceful settlement of Cambodian problem.

Earlier, the LPDR was also informed by the SRV of the confirmation made by Indonesia, representing the ASEAN group, saying that the ASEAN countries respect the Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique reached in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987 on the cocktail party meeting, and reiterating that they have no intention to turn the party into a negotiation between Vietnam and the various Cambodian parties. This means that the informal meeting in Jakarta must be held in accordance



with the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July 1987, which clearly specifies that during the initial stage of the cocktail party, only the various Cambodian factions will exchange views on the internal affairs of Cambodia without external interference or any views expressed by outsiders. At the second stage of the meeting, the countries concerned, including Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Thailand, and the other ASEAN countries, will take part with the various Cambodian factions in exchanging views among themselves on the international aspects of the Cambodian problem as well as the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

All this constitutes a good sign for a political trend to seek ways to peacefully settle the Cambodian problem. All this is the outcome of the great efforts made by all parties concerned, including the tireless efforts made by Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, especially the effective outcome of the all-sided victories scored by the Cambodian party and people in the cause of their national defense and construction as well as the triumphant implementation of the policy of national reconciliation pursued by the KPRP and the PRK Government.

Thanks to this development, all progressive and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world are very pleased and entertain a hope that at the cocktail party in Jakarta, all the parties concerned will exercise utmost restraint and make great efforts to achieve a positive outcome paving the way for a political settlement to the Cambodian problem as can be clearly seen from the current world public opinion expressing extensive support to the correct and constructive stand taken by the three Indochinese countries.

At his meeting with CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh in Moscow on 20 July, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev expressed confidence that Vietnam's intention would receive support from all parties who are sincere to settle the Cambodian problem. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, talking to foreign correspondents in Kuala Lumpur on 20 July, said that he hoped that the cocktail party in Jakarta would produce positive results.

The hopes and optimistic views expressed by the various countries as mentioned above are now transforming into a resounding call urging all the parties taking part in the cocktail party to make utmost efforts with a sense of responsibility to fulfill the aspirations of all the countries awaiting to see the positive outcome of the Jakarta meeting.

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation as well as the LPDR Government and people will do our utmost to contribute to a political settlement to the Cambodian problem. The LPDR, together with the SRV and the PRK, calls on all the parties concerned to express constructive views on this issue so as to bring success to the

cocktail party, thereby meeting the aspirations of the countries in Southeast Asia and the world and the interest of peace and development in this region.

#### **PASASON Article Hails Meeting**

BK2507113788 *Vientiane KPL in English* 0905 GMT  
25 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 25 (KPL)—The Lao leading newspaper "PASASON" today frontpages an article welcoming the "cocktail party" opened today in Jakarta, Indonesia, according to the Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique issued on July 29, 1987 in Ho Chi Minh City aiming at seeking a solution to the Kampuchean issues by peaceful means.

It says that the "cocktail party" is a new suitable step for peacefully solving the Kampuchean issues, conforming to the regional and world trend for peace, friendship, cooperation and the settlement of all problems by peaceful means and through negotiations.

The newspaper describes the step as the results of the all-around development in the PRK, and tireless efforts and great contribution of Vietnam and Indochinese countries as well as of Indonesia, ASEAN, and other related countries to the settlement of regional and Kampuchean urgent problems in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation.

Having mentioned constructive proposals systematically made by Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea led to the "cocktail party", the newspaper refers, the party is not only compatible with the common trend prevailing in the region and the world over but meets the aspiration and need of peoples in Southeast Asia and the world as well.

The Lao and peace-loving peoples in the region and the world over believe that all sides participating in the cocktail party, going on in Jakarta, will contribute their efforts and work with a high sense of responsibility and constructive manner to make this unofficial meeting a success in order to create favourable conditions for seeking peaceful solutions to the Kampuchean issues, the paper concludes.

#### **Army Paper Comments on Meeting**

BK2507113988 *Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] The Vietnamese army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said Vietnam has come to the second stage of the Jakarta informal meeting with all its goodwill to discuss the Kampuchea issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia in furtherance of the 29 July 1987 agreement signed between Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City.

In a commentary on Monday [25 July], QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said: Though it is an informal meeting, the cocktail party in Jakarta is of important significance showing that negotiation is prevailing over confrontation.

The paper said the meeting justifies the growing Vietnam-Indonesia cooperation in seeking a political solution to the Kampuchea problem. It expressed the hope that the Jakarta cocktail party will bring fine results paving the way for fruitful negotiations on the Kampuchea question.

## Japan

### Defense Agency Chief To Resign Over Accident

#### Submarine, Fishing Boat Collide

OW2307112188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT  
23 Jul 88

[Text] Yokohama, July 23 KYODO—Eighteen people from a 150-ton fishing boat were missing after it overturned following a collision with a 2,200-ton Maritime Self-Defense Force submarine three kilometers off Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, on Saturday afternoon.

The No. 1 Fuji Maru with 48 crew and passengers aboard collided with the submarine, Nadashio, while the submarine was returning to Yokosuka port after participating in a Maritime Self-Defense Force exhibition drill in the Yokosuka-Oshima Island area.

Local officials of the Maritime Safety Agency said 30 people out of the 48 aboard the No. 1 Fuji Maru were rescued, but 18 others were missing.

Defense Agency officials said one of the rescued was seriously injured and was taken to a Yokosuka hospital by helicopter.

They said most of the people on the small fishing boat were connected with C. Itoh and Co., a leading Japanese trading firm.

Meanwhile, Defense Agency officials said 19 people were rescued.

It was the first collision between a submarine and a Japanese civilian vessel since April 1981, when a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine collided with the Japanese freighter Nissho Maru, resulting in two people being killed.

#### 29 Missing After Collision

OW2307134088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT  
23 Jul 88

[Text] Yokohama, July 23 KYODO—Twenty-nine people from a 154-ton pleasure boat were still missing Saturday evening after it overturned following a collision with a 2,200-ton Japanese submarine in Tokyo Bay about three kilometers off Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, on Saturday afternoon.

Out of the 39 passengers and nine crew members aboard the large pleasure boat, 19 people were rescued by Maritime Safety Agency vessels, a passing tanker and the Maritime Self-Defense Force, according to agency officials.

Of the rescued people, 18 were hospitalized and one of them was in a coma and serious condition.

The pleasure boat, No. 1 Fuji Maru, was chartered by a group of employees of the major trading firm C. Itoh and Co and their families.

The boat collided with the submarine Nadashio while the boat was on a cruise from Yokosuka to Izu-Oshima Islands, according to agency officials. The boat, a converted fishing vessel, was mainly used by anglers.

The accident occurred while the submarine was cruising on the surface, the sources said.

It was the first collision between a submarine and a Japanese civilian ship in Japan since April 1981 when a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine collided with the Japanese freighter Nissho Maru, resulting in two people being killed.

#### MSDF May Cancel Exercise

OW2407095088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT  
24 Jul 88

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., July 24 KYODO—A Maritime Self Defense Force (MSDF) branch here said Sunday that it is reviewing its plans to hold a training exercise off the western coast of Nagasaki Prefecture on July 31, following the sinking of a recreational fishing boat with 48 people aboard after a collision with a MSDF submarine which was to take part in the exercise.

A decision to cancel the exercise is expected to be announced Monday, MSDF sources said.

The MSDF submarines Nadashio and Yukishio, as well as 11 destroyers, were to take part in the exhibition-training exercise, with about 5,500 guests as spectators.

The 2,200-ton Nadashio on Saturday collided with the 150-ton Fuji Maru No. 1, sending it 50 meters to the bottom of Tokyo Bay.

Of the 48 people on board, 19 were rescued, one of whom died shortly afterward, two bodies have been recovered and 27 were missing as of Sunday.

The collision took place about 3 kilometers east of Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture at around 3:40 p.m. Saturday when the Nadashio was returning to Yokosuka Port from a training exercise off Izu Peninsula.

#### Takeshita Orders Task Force

OW2407113588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT  
24 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Sunday instructed senior government officials to spare no effort in the search and rescue operation for the dead or missing following a collision between a submarine and a sport fishing boat, officials said.



Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara, meanwhile, told reporters the Defense Agency will pay a solatium to the bereaved families of the victims of the disaster. He did not say how much will be paid.

Takeshita appointed Ishihara to head a government task force on the sea disaster. The task force consists of officials from the Cabinet Secretariat, Transport Ministry, Defense Agency and Maritime Safety Agency, the officials said.

Three people have been confirmed dead and 27 others are still missing from among the 48 passengers and crew of the 154-ton fishing vessel, the No.1 Fuji Maru, which sank in Tokyo Bay Saturday after colliding with the Nadashio, a 2,200-ton submarine of the Maritime Self-Defense Force.

It was the worst disaster involving the Self-Defense Forces in 17 years. A midair collision between an All Nippon Airways (ANA) jetliner and an Air Self-Defense Force fighter in July 1971 killed all the 162 people aboard the ANA flight.

The Japan Communist Party on Sunday issued a statement demanding a thorough probe into the cause of the disaster.

#### **Defense Agency's Kawara To Resign**

OW2507092488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT  
25 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara will resign from the cabinet to take responsibility for a collision between a submarine and a sport fishing boat over the weekend, which claimed the lives of 30 people, Kawara aides said Tuesday.

Kawara will tender his resignation as state minister for defense to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita after all the missing bodies are recovered, the aides said.

Adm. Shuichiro Higashiyama, chief of staff of the Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF], will also resign after Kawara, they said.

Kawara will be the first Defense Agency chief to resign in 17 year following a disaster involving the Self-Defense Forces.

In July 1971, Keikichi Masuda resigned as Defense Agency director general after a midair collision between an Air Self-Defense Force fighter and an All Nippon Airways Boeing 727, killing all the 162 people aboard the ANA flight.

Saturday's sea disaster was the worst involving the SDF since the 1972 midair collision.

Nine bodies have been recovered and 21 others are still missing from among the 48 passengers and crew of the 154-ton sport fishing vessel, the No. 1 Fuji Maru, which sank in Tokyo Bay Saturday after colliding with the Nadashio, the 2,200-ton submarine of the MSDF.

Meanwhile, Seiki Nishihiro, vice minister for defense, told a press conference that he is sure that Kawara will not step down.

The Defense Agency must first continue its search-and-rescue operation and help pursue an investigation into the cause of the collision, Nishihiro said.

Asked why the submarine did not actively rescue anglers thrown into the sea, Nishihiro said submarines do not carry sufficient rescue equipment to cope with such a disaster at sea.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Kawara is responsible for directing the search and rescue operations and that as the highest Defense Agency official, Kawara must have strong feelings of responsibility for the sea disaster, Obuchi said.

The chief government spokesman told a press conference however, that it is still too early for the Defense Agency chief to consider the question of his resignation.

Asked about an opposition demand for discussions of the disaster in the Diet, Obuchi said the government is ready to respond sincerely to the idea.

The government will continue to do everything possible to search for those still missing, direct agencies investigating the cause of the collision and study ways to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident, he said.

#### **Gorbachev Speaks of Returning Islands**

OW2207150288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1428 GMT  
22 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev showed no basic change in the Soviet position toward Japan's call for the return of four islands off Hokkaido, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

Gorbachev, in a meeting with Japan's former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Kremlin on Friday, said the Soviet Union has shown a feeling of amity and repeatedly offered to return two of the four islands to Japan.

The sources, commenting on the meeting, said the Foreign Ministry noted that Gorbachev for the first time mentioned Moscow's intention of returning two islands, Shikotan and the Habomais, to Japan.

The islands were occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

**Nakasone Urges USSR To Correct 'Mistake'**  
*OW2207155288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1532 GMT  
22 Jul 88*

[Text] Moscow, July 22 KYODO—Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Friday he strongly urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to correct Joseph Stalin's "mistake," a reference to the Soviet occupation of four Japanese islands.

In an interview with Soviet state-run television, Nakasone said Stalin sent out troops at the end of World War II to the islands off northern Japan which are rightfully part of Hokkaido.

Nakasone said he and Gorbachev failed to find common ground over the territorial dispute, adding that the Kremlin leader maintained that postwar realities should be respected.

The former Japanese leader, touching on Gorbachev's perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) policies, said the Japanese people are interested in his policy approaches and pay respect for his wisdom and courage.

There will be a major breakthrough in business talks over joint ventures between Japan and the Soviet Union if Gorbachev comes to Japan, he said.

Nakasone, here on a week-long visit since Wednesday, had a two hour 40 minute face-off session with Gorbachev in the Kremlin earlier in the day.

**Foreign Ministry Official on Gorbachev, Nakasone**  
*OW2207165388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1607 GMT  
22 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO—Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev's response to Japan's territorial claim to four Soviet-held islands is meaningful, a high-level Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, was commenting on a meeting in Moscow between Gorbachev and former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Nakasone put Japan's position from a historical point of view directly to the top Soviet leader, and Moscow listened to it, the official noted.

The Foreign Ministry takes special note of a dialogue at such a high level as between the Communist Party general secretary of the Soviet Union and the former prime minister of Japan, he said.

However, the official said Gorbachev showed no basic change in the Soviet position toward Japan's call for the return of four islands off Hokkaido.

The official also found nothing new in Gorbachev's reference to a past Soviet offer to return two of the four islands to Japan.

Gorbachev merely stated what has been a process of history and there is no change in Moscow's position that no territorial dispute exists between Japan and the Soviet Union, he said.

It is not necessarily decided whether Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Japan by the end of this year as Gorbachev promised to Nakasone, the official said. Shevardnadze's visit depends on future consultations through diplomatic channels, he said.

Gorbachev, in a two hour 40 minute meeting with Nakasone in the Kremlin on Friday, said that the Soviet Union has shown a feeling of amity and repeatedly offered to return two of the four islands, Shikotan and the Habomai group, to Japan.

Japan is calling for the return of two larger islands, Etorofu and Kunashiri, together with Shikotan and the Habomai group, all of which the Soviet Union seized immediately after World War II.

**'Good Atmosphere' Cited for USSR Dialogue**  
*OW2507112188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT  
25 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—There has now emerged a good atmosphere for promoting dialogue aimed at improving ties between Japan and the Soviet Union, a top-level Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The official, talking with reporters on condition of anonymity, commented on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Moscow last week.

In the meeting on Friday, Gorbachev mentioned the 1973 Soviet offer of a partial return to Japan of four islands off Hokkaido, which Japan says the Soviet Union seized immediately after World War II.

Gorbachev was quoted as telling Nakasone that Japan rejected this proposal and insisted on the return of all four islands en bloc.

The Foreign Ministry official said, however, he does not think the Soviet Union has changed its position toward Japan's territorial claim on Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomais.

Meanwhile, a separate Foreign Ministry source said Nakasone and Gorbachev failed to find common ground on the territorial dispute but it was nonetheless progress. The source noted that the Soviet Union has long maintained that the Japan-Soviet border is resolved and no territorial dispute exists between Tokyo and Moscow.



**Obuchi 'Regrets' U.S. Military Exercises**

OW2307030388 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese  
23 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tokyo—JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi, JSP National Movement Department Chief Hajime Fukada and Chairman of the JSP Committee for Measures Against Bases Kosuke Uehara met with Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi on 22 July to deal with the issue of the U.S. military exercises on Okinawa, which have been stepped up to an extraordinary degree, and, demanding immediate suspension of the U.S. military exercises, requested that appropriate actions be taken.

Regarding the stepped-up exercises by the U.S. Armed Forces on Okinawa, Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi expressed regret over the U.S. military exercises being conducted in disregard of sentiments of the prefectural residents, saying: "It is difficult for the exercises to receive the cooperation and understanding of the residents unless they are conducted in moderation."

The exercises by the U.S. Armed Forces on Okinawa—for example, an exercise on a reservoir by Fukuchi Dam in June, live ammunition firing exercises across Prefectural Road 104, parachuting drills over Yomitan Airbase—have been intensified to a degree of being extraordinary since coming into this year.

This situation led the JSP, through its Central Executive Committee, to file the demand for suspension of the series of the exercises on grounds that they can result in unexpected incidents. Their demand comprises four points: 1) no exercises in any form should be conducted on a reservoir in the future, 2) live ammunition artillery firing exercises across Prefectural Road 104 should be suspended immediately, 3) parachuting drills should be removed from Yomitan Airbase within this year and the airbase reverted to Japan promptly, and 4) a plan to move U.S. Armed Forces currently in the Philippines to Kadena should be scrapped, acrobatic aviation of planes be stopped immediately, and thorough investigations should be made on "radon gas" in the base area and due counter-measures undertaken.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi replied that "the request will be communicated to offices concerned including the Foreign Ministry, Defense Agency, and the Defense Facilities Administration Agency for an appropriate action." He further indicated that he would order collection of specific data regarding the stepped-up exercises. Concerning the series of exercises such as one on a reservoir that are pushed ahead in disregard of the sentiments of the prefectural residents, he said: "I have received a report on the exercise on a reservoir from State Minister Kasuya, and I have a similar opinion. Unless they conducted in moderation, it is difficult for the exercises to receive the cooperation and understanding of the residents."

**Protesters Encircle U.S. Atsugi Base**

OW2407114888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT  
24 Jul 88

[Text] Tsugi, Kanagawa Prefecture, July 24 KYODO—Some 27,000 people protesting against U.S. military bases formed a "human ring and surrounded the Atsugi Base Sunday in a call for peace.

Atsugi citizens are protesting against the noise pollution caused by the Night-Time Landing Practices (NLP) of warplanes from an aircraft carrier there.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), citizens of Miyake Island, southern of Tokyo, who are protesting against building an airport on the island for NLP, activists from Okinawa protesting against the bases there, and an antinuclear activist from Britain were among the 27,000 people who formed a 16-kilometer human chain by holding hands.

This is the second time anti-base activists have made a human chain to surround a U.S. military base in Japan. A similar protest was conducted in Okinawa in June 1987.

The protesters also held a rally at a nearby park, adopting a resolution appealing for world peace.

**LDP Policy Chief Retracts Critical Remarks**

OW2507114988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT  
25 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party policy board chairman Michio Watanabe apologized on Monday for criticizing Americans, particularly blacks, for easily becoming bankrupt.

"In speaking of U.S. personal consumptions on July 23, I made misleading and inadvertent remarks, though in no sense did I ever imply racial discrimination," Watanabe said in a statement.

"I very much regret that the remarks may have hurt the feelings of American friends and withdraw those words with apologies," said the statement translated by the LDP.

Watanabe, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, said on Saturday that many blacks in the United States who often use credit cards do not mind becoming bankrupt.

He spoke at an LDP-sponsored seminar in the summer resort of Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture.

In 1986, then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone drew American anger for saying that the level of education and intelligence is low in the United States because of the number of blacks, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans.

**Philippines Asks for 110 Billion Yen Loan**  
*OW2107144188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT  
21 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO—The Philippines has asked Japan to provide 110 billion yen in a low-interest loan as Japan's fiscal 1988 aid package to the nation, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The amount requested is an increase of 37 percent from the 80.2 billion yen as provided in fiscal 1987 ended last March 31, officials said.

The Philippines has called for Japan's economic assistance in such agrarian reform projects as construction of farm roads and purchases of farm machinery, the officials said.

Japan and the Philippines will soon open talks on the Philippine request, they said.

This assistance program differs from a multilateral aid plan for the Philippines to help bail it out of economic difficulties arising from its estimated 28 billion dollars of foreign debts.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has called for 8 billion dollars in international economic assistance for five years from 1988, according to Japanese Government sources.

### North Korea

**Ho Tam Proposes Party Talks With South**  
*SK2607153188 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1514 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)—We propose to various political parties in South Korea, if a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is opened, to hold bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks between the Workers' Party of Korea and them to openheartedly discuss intra-party exchange and cooperation within its framework, said Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in his statement issued to the press today.

Considering the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting which was put forward by the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly to be a patriotic peace step indicating a reasonable way of actually easing the tensions, removing the danger of war in Korea and creating an atmosphere of trust, Ho Tam fully supported and welcomed it together with the entire Korean people who aspire after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This new proposal that a North-South joint parliamentary meeting be convened and the issue of publishing a joint declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South be discussed is a signal peace initiative to turn the ever worsening relations of confrontation between the North and the South into relations of reconciliation and cooperation and open up a new phase for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, he stressed.

Unless we take practical steps to reconcile ourselves to and unite with each other after taking out the hidden swords from the breast pockets, he said, it is impossible to hold dialogue in good faith even when a dialogue is opened between the North and the South and it is also impossible to have substantial exchanges and trade dealings even if exchange and trade are realized between them.

Today when the situation and the circumstances have changed, he said, there is no need to while away the time with preliminary contacts as in the past, which were repeated without fruits, nor the need to take the unrealistic mode of negotiation whereby to discuss the crucial matters concerning the fate of the nation between small groups of people.

Advancing the most reasonable and just proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, we set forth a draft joint declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South which would constitute a basis of discussion at the joint meeting, Ho Tam said, and went on:

If they sincerely want the North and the South to live in peace, not fighting each other, and intend to eliminate the factors of war and accelerate peaceful reunification of the country, I think they will have no other opinion as to the suggestion that the draft North-South joint declaration on non-aggression proposed by us be adopted as a basis of discussion at the North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

When the inter-parliamentary meeting is held and the draft joint declaration proposed by our side is brought to terms with each other successfully and published, new relations of concord in removing the factors of confrontation and war and bringing about mutual understanding and trust between the North and the South will be established and a peaceful atmosphere be created on the Korean peninsula free of the tensions and the danger of war.

When the meeting is held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, travels, exchanges and contacts between parliamentarians, representatives of political parties and organizations and figures of broad strata will be realized and then, it will be possible to resume the suspended Red Cross talks and economic talks in an atmosphere of detente and reconciliation and make them proceed well without turns and twists.

I express the conviction that the South Korean "National Assembly" and "national assemblymen," political parties, organizations, people of all social standings and figures of various strata will support our proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and make positive efforts to this end.

At the same time, I take this opportunity of expressing the expectation that the parliaments, governments, political parties, organizations and personages of broad segments of all countries in the world that want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will express firm solidarity for our efforts to convene a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

**SPA Chairman Sends Notice to South Counterpart**  
*SK2507043288 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0400 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee, today sent a telephone notice to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly through the direct Red Cross telephone line.

The telephone notice says:

To Kim Chae-sun, speaker of the ROK National Assembly:

I will send two liaison representatives to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1500 [0600 GMT] on Tuesday, 26 July 1988 to deliver a letter to you. I hope that you will take corresponding measures to this.

[Signed] Yang Hyong-sop, chairman, SPA Standing Committee of DPRK

[Dated] 25 July 1988

**Daily on Parliamentary Meeting Proposal**  
*SK2307042088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2218 GMT 22 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 23 July editorial: "An Important Initiative for Alleviating Tension and Ensuring Durable Peace"]

[Text] The meeting of the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK held in Pyongyang on 20 July discussed on taking realistic steps to ease tensions and ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula and adopted a letter to the South Korean National Assembly and to the U.S. Congress.

The SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK, in the letter to the South Korean National Assembly, proposed that a joint meeting of deputies of our SPA and South Korean National Assemblymen be held in Pyongyang this

August or earlier as a measure to promote national reconciliation and trust between the North and South and to provide an epochal phase for easing tensions.

The Standing Committee expressed its willingness to discuss in the joint parliamentary meeting the problems raised by the South side if they are related to easing tensions in the country and ensuring peace while discussing the problem of issuing a joint North-South nonaggression declaration, and specifically set forth its opinion as to holding the joint parliamentary meeting alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, the method of conducting the meeting, the mode of managing the meeting, and the method of discussing the issues and of passing resolutions.

To successfully push ahead with the discussion of the issue of nonaggression, the Standing Committee enclosed in the letter a draft of a joint nonaggression declaration between the North and South that will form a basis for the discussion.

The initiative of the SPA Standing Committee on holding a joint parliamentary meeting and issuing a joint nonaggression declaration between the North and South is a new and important peace proposal to part with the history of division and confrontation that has been continuing for more than 40 years in our country and to open a phase for peace and reunification, a vital issue connected with the fate of the nation.

This initiative is causing considerable repercussions at home and abroad as it is a patriotic and nation-loving initiative that reflects the aspiration and yearning of our nation to end misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South, dissolve tensions, and provide a basis for national reconciliation, trust, and peaceful reunification, and it is a peace-loving initiative that embodies the demands of the times to maintain and solidify peace in Korea and Asia.

Our people warmly support this new peace proposal with the conviction and expectation that the initiative of the SPA Standing Committee will certainly be realized with active support at home and abroad.

In the tragic fate of the division of the country's land and of the nation that our people have been suffering, confrontation and tensions are aggravating, and the danger of war, a nuclear war, is increasing. Neither the South nor the North will benefit from confrontation or war. It will exhaust national energy and wealth to no avail and will ultimately lead to national self-destruction. We should open a road to peace and peaceful reunification rather than aggravate tensions by confronting fellow countrymen.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To-day, to improve the relations between the North and South of Korea and to promote the peaceful reunification of the country, the state of military confrontation between the North and South should be ended and the state of tensions be terminated first of all.

The greatest barrier dividing the North and South are the distrust and misunderstanding that have accumulated in the course of continuing division and confrontation. This distrust and misunderstanding can only be dissolved when both sides do away with the fear that the other side is threatening their existence by force.

Unless the fellow countrymen withdraw their guns aimed at each other and lay down the dagger hidden beneath their cloaks, they cannot provide an atmosphere for trust with each other, nor can they smoothly solve any problems, large and small, such as realizing exchange and trade between the North and South as well as the humanitarian problem.

The issue of dissolving the state of military confrontation and terminating tensions is a pending joint task that the North and South should solve ahead of anything else to promote national reconciliation and trust and for peace and peaceful reunification. The initiative of the SPA Standing Committee is a just proposal to solve this problem.

If the joint parliamentary meeting discusses and issues a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, it will make it possible to dissolve the fear of each other for the threat of southward invasion or northward invasion, to create an atmosphere for national reconciliation and trust, and to provide a new turning point for peace and peaceful reunification.

Such an important issue of easing tensions between the North and South and ensuring durable peace can only be satisfactorily solved in the interest of the nation by providing an arena of negotiations capable of gathering the will of all parties, all factions, and people of all walks of life of the North and South. This is why, early this year, we called for the discussion of important pending problems, such as halting war exercises, holding multinational arms reduction talks, and realizing cohosting of the Olympics, in a North-South joint conference capable of gathering the general will of the entire nation.

Under the condition in which the North-South joint conference has not been realized, the appropriate form of talks capable of solving such urgent and important problems as the issue of nonaggression in the interest of the nation is a North-South joint parliamentary meeting. Convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting totally conforms to the demands of the South Korean people who oppose and reject dialogue under the initiative of the authorities and desire participation of all parties, all factions, and people of all walks of life in the dialogue.

The proposal for the North-South joint parliamentary meeting is also thoroughly consistent in fairness in view of the nature and contents of the issues to be put on the agenda and solved, the method of conducting the meeting, the mode of operating the meeting, and the method of discussing the issues and passing resolutions.

Our recent proposal is a just proposal that anyone sincerely interested in resolving the issues of alleviating tension, peace, and peaceful reunification can accept. Our proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is of great significance in improving the North-South relations and resolving the issues of peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

Convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting will provide a stage for multifaceted contacts and dialogue between various parties, various factions, and people of various walks of life in the North and South and will smoothly realize exchanges and visits of politicians and personages of all other walks of life, thereby opening a wide road toward promoting national reconciliation and trust.

In particular, if ways for alleviating tension and peace, including the issue of nonaggression, are successfully discussed and resolved in the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, the danger of nuclear war that threatens the existence of the nation will be removed on the Korean peninsula, and an epochal phase for resolving the issue of reunifying the country with the united strength of the North and South without interference of outside forces will be provided. Truly, as an important peace proposal that contains our firm and steadfast will to save the country, the proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is a demonstration of our patriotic and peace-loving stand.

As is widely known, also in the past, we successively advanced the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for high-level political and military talks, the proposal for talks between persons in authority in the military, the proposal for multinational arms reduction talks, the proposal for parliamentary talks, and other reasonable peace proposals, and have made all sincere efforts to realize these proposals. However, none of our proposals for peace and reunification has been realized because of the antipeace and antireunification attitude of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch. Taking practical measures to remove the danger of war, which exists on the Korean peninsula, to alleviate tension, and to ensure durable peace is an urgent task that must be resolved first of all in the North-South relations.

In his 7 July declaration, the person in authority in South Korea talked about exchanges and trade. However, under circumstances in which the danger of nuclear war lingers as it is today, exchanges and trade cannot be effected, and even if they are done so, they will only be abused in the policy of confrontation.

Trying to fabricate two Koreas through cross-contacts and cross-recognition is all the more antinational. If they sincerely love the country and worry about the future of the country, the South Korean lawmakers must positively respond to our proposal for convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, which will alleviate tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula and which will open a wide road toward national reconciliation and unity and the reunification of the fatherland. They must not refrain from discussing the issues and must not try to use the discussion of issues for other impure purposes, while perfunctorily responding to our proposal and bringing up extraneous matters. What is requested is only a sincere attitude for peace in the country and her reunification. The persons in authority in South Korea must deeply ponder over our peace proposal and must make efforts to realize this proposal. How the persons in authority in South Korea will respond to our peace proposal will be a touchstone that will tell whether the dialogue and exchanges that they advocate are true or false.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch, while babbling about security for the Olympic games in preparations against a threat of southward aggression, are strengthening military forces on a large scale and kicking up reckless military commotions. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch again assume an attitude of rejecting our peace proposal and continue war commotions, they will show by themselves that they are kicking up military commotions not because of a threat of southward invasion but because of other impure political and military purposes.

All the people in the North and South must more persistently struggle to provide a North-South joint conference, a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, and other broad stages of negotiations and to realize peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

#### **Paper on North-South Joint Conference**

SK2507040088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0008 GMT 21 Jul 88

[NODONG SINMUN 21 July commentary: "A Broad Road of Dialogue and Negotiations Should Be Opened"]

[Text] Because of the anti-Republic commotions and war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets under the preposterous pretext of nonexistent threat from the North and security for the Olympics, tension is being aggravated with each passing day in our country. To alleviate tension in Korea and to provide an atmosphere favorable for the country's peaceful reunification, it is imperative to open the road of multifaceted dialogue and negotiations, not the road of confrontation and war.

Early this year, in a bid to decisively turn the situation on the Korean peninsula on which the people of the world are keenly watching in favor for peace in Korea

and its peaceful reunification we put forward a proposal to hold a North-South joint conference in which representatives of political parties and public organizations and personages of all walks of life from both sides, including the persons in authority of both sides, participate. Thus, we have vigorously waged the struggle for its realization.

If a North-South joint conference had been arranged as proposed by us and, thus, if the pending issues, including the issues of suspending large-scale military exercises, of holding multinational disarmament talks, and of realizing cohosting of the Olympics, had been discussed and resolved, a new aspect would have been undoubtedly opened in eliminating the tightly closed state between the North and South and in expediting peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

In South Korea today, as the calls for reunification debates among the masses are becoming a prominent issue, the personages of all walks of life, including the political, social, academic, and religious circles, are strongly asserting that they should participate in reunification debates. The preparations for North-South student talks are being actively pushed ahead in South Korea, responding to such a trend of the times.

The reunification debates and the reunification movement that are being widely carried out among the South Korean people of all walks of life should not be ignored, and the road of dialogue should be opened to them.

Proceeding from such a viewpoint, we have put forward a new policy for North-South negotiations that even before a North-South joint conference is convened, bilateral or multilateral contacts and talks be held between representatives of political parties, public groups, and various walks of life in the North and South.

We have opened, without discrimination, our door to those who truly desire reunification and want dialogue, irrespective of their ideologies and ideals. We will sit face to face with them for dialogue and, thus, will open the road of reunification through collaboration and unity with them. Our stand is clear. The problem depends entirely upon the attitude of the incumbent rulers in South Korea who hold many factors causing obstacles to reunification. Such being the case, the South Korean rulers, while making no reply to our letters containing the proposal for holding a North-South joint conference and refusing to convey our letters concerning North-South student talks to the addressees, abruptly decided to adopt dialogue through the unified channel of the government as a policy in a cabinet meeting and are now blabbering about the proposal for talks between the North-South high-level authorities, the proposal for talks between the North-South educational authorities, and so forth.



The South Korean ruling clique insists on its monopoly of North-South dialogue, blocking the daily growing spirit of reunification among the South Korean people and their demands to take part in debate over reunification. This has no validity or realistic nature.

The question of reunification is a grave matter that concerns the fate of the entire nation. This being the case, wide-ranging negotiations, in which representatives of all walks of life that constitute the nation participate, should be held to solve the problem of reunification in conformity with the general will of the nation. When only certain parties or those in authority sit face to face opposite each other, the problem cannot be smoothly solved.

Insisting on the authorities' monopolizing North-South dialogue is a self-righteous act that ignores the aspirations of the South Korean people of all walks of life—including youths, students, religious figures, and opposition politicians who demand to participate in debate over reunification as the main forces of the movement for reunification—and is a manifestation of a dictatorial consciousness.

Furthermore, the present South Korean regime—an illegal regime with only 30 percent support that is rejected by an absolute majority of the people and a treacherous pro-U.S. flunkyst group that is thoroughly subordinated to the United States—cannot speak for the will of the South Korean people. It has lost competence [kwon-nung] to discuss and solve the problem of reunification, an internal problem of the nation.

By sitting face to face opposite the South Korean persons in authority who seek division, the problem of reunification cannot be solved. This is a lesson of the past when there was dialogue but no fruition.

The No Tae-u ring's insistence on a unified channel of dialogue, which has no validity, has proceeded from the impure purpose of putting down the desire for reunification that is rapidly mounting among the South Korean people and of abusing dialogue for its maneuvers of division. Also, it is a crafty ruse by which it has come to block the great influence and attraction of our proposal for convening a North-South joint conference.

Under the pretext of a unified channel of dialogue, the puppets are now harshly suppressing those forces, other than the authorities, that demand reunification, branding their demand as leftist and a procommunist act and attempt to topple the system. The puppets have even bestially suppressed the youths and students who pledged to take the lead in opening a way for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification and initiated and pushed ahead with North-South student talks by mobilizing approximately 60,000 suppressive policemen, thus aborting the 10 June student talks. Also, they are brandishing bayonets, this time to block the scheduled 15 August student talks.

This exposes that their version of dialogue and exchange is a sham and that the unified channel of dialogue, on which the wretches insist, is an excuse to justify their suppressive maneuvers against the people's movement for reunification.

Although the puppets recently have talked loudly about the 7 July declaration, the educational authorities talks, the resumption of the Red-Cross talks, and so forth, they have no intention of resolving the issue of reunification—a long-cherished desire of the nation. This is clearly shown even by the single fact that the so-called 7 July declaration made by the traitor No Tae-u is a splittist proposal designed to legalize the two Koreas through cross-contacts and cross-recognition.

The South Korean puppets' true color, against reunification and dialogue, is brought into bolder relief with the passage of time. Noting that the broad range of negotiations, such as North-South student talks, is something that in the end would be dragged into the North's peaceful reunification strategy, the puppets recently are attempting to justify their maneuvers for a unified channel of dialogue and to force the students, youths, and democratic forces to respond to their call.

Even after they made the 7 July declaration, they decided to organ a new counter-communist section in each police station while branding the moves of the patriotic forces who aspire for reunification as an attempt to overthrow the political system.

This is clear evidence showing that the puppets are not interested even slightly in achieving national reunification hand in hand with us and that the present South Korean authorities are pursuing a more splittist line than the former ruling bunch did.

All facts show that the unified channel of dialogue on which the No Tae-u group insists is a antireunification and antidialogue splittist channel without any sincerity.

At present, the best method for making the situation in our country into one in favor of peace and reunification is to provide a broad stage of negotiations that can reflect the general will of the nation, such as the North-South joint conference we put forward.

The negotiations should be held in such a way as to resolve the basic problems in solving the reunification issue, including the issue of easing the political and military confrontation and tension between the North and the North, instead of merely discussing the issue of nonpolitical exchanges that assume two Koreas as a precondition.

If the South Korean authorities truly have the intention of reunification, they should respond, even now, to our proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint

conference. They should not block the 15 August North-South student talks, which the students in the North and the South promised and are pushing ahead with, but should ensure all conditions so that the talks will be realized.

Because of the splittist maneuvers of the No Tae-u group perpetrated under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, great new obstacles are being created on the path to reunification. The prevailing situation demands that all people in the North and the South rise in unity in a pannational struggle to eliminate the obstacles hindering reunification.

**NODONG SINMUN on Arms Reduction Proposal**  
*SK2307224688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1505 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA)—The grave situation on the Korean peninsula caused by the U.S. imperialist policy of war demands all the more urgently that an immediate end be put to military confrontation and eloquently verifies the necessity of drastic, phased arms reduction proposed by our Republic and its validity. NODONG SINMUN Saturday runs a signed article on the lapse of one year since the DPRK Government put forward the proposal for a drastic, phased arms reduction as a reasonable measure for disarmament on the Korean peninsula on July 23 last year.

It was proposed that the North and the South reduce their armed forces stage by stage, maintain armed forces of less than 100,000 men each from 1992 and, accordingly, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea be withdrawn stage by stage, all the U.S. armed forces including nuclear weapons pulled out and the military bases dismantled.

The article says:

This is a reasonable, realistic and patriotic proposal which makes it possible to prevent the danger of arms conflict and outbreak of another war on the Korean peninsula and provides the entire nation with a bright prospect of peace and peaceful reunification. It is a fair and aboveboard proposal for disarmament which is substantially conducive to the cause of world peace.

We set a living example of disarmament by unilaterally reducing the armed forces by 100,000 men as was set out in the disarmament proposal, but the United States and the South Korean authorities opposed this proposal without reason.

The U.S. imperialists are continuously reinforcing their occupation forces in South Korea. Some time ago, their number increased by about 6,000 men. The United States has already deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea. Recently it has massively introduced up-to-date means of nuclear war near the military demarcation line and reinforced the U.S. Air

Force in South Korea with nuclear attack planes. At the same time, it has incessantly committed military provocations against the DPRK and staged various exercises for nuclear war including the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening the arms buildup under the pretext of "Olympic safety." These military movements cannot be construed otherwise than a heinous intrigue to invent a shocking incident around the Olympic games, shift the blame on to the DPRK and unleash a war of aggression.

The United States must renounce its policy of division and war and make an affirmative response to our disarmament proposal and other peace overtures.

**DFRF Urges No To Abandon 'Splittist Moves'**  
*SK2407102888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0813 GMT 24 Jul 88

["No Tae-u Should Give Up Anti-Reunification Splittist Moves and Answer Our Questions"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public an open questionnaire Saturday in connection with the fact that the South Korean authorities are misleading public opinion and mocking people at home and abroad by advertising as if the "July 7 declaration" were an "epochal measure".

The Democratic Front suggests the following 9-point questionnaire to the traitor No Tae-u and demands him to give understandable answers to it:

Can the "declaration" failing to refer to the principles of national reunification and to put forward the way of reunification be a "reunification policy"?

Can the "declaration" which changes phrases only with nothing new be called a "switchover in reunification policy"?

Why don't you declare you will expell the outside forces of aggression from the country, while talking about "national community"?

Can a "new era of cooperating" with each other vopened without taking practical measures for removing military confrontation and easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula?

Can national reconciliation and cooperation be achieved with the continuation of anti-communist policy?

Why are you insisting on exchange, while avoiding many-sided cooperation between the North and the South?

Can you speak of reunification, while pursuing "cross recognition"?

Why are you opposing the cohosting of the Olympics, while allegedly considering the North and the South to be "national community"?

Have you No Tae-u a will for reunification?

The questionnaire stresses:

If the "July 7 declaration" is to be a "reunification policy", it should refer to the three principles of national reunification, a joint programme of the nation for reunification jointly confirmed by the North and the South and recognized by the whole world and be run through with a content for embodying them.

Human and material exchange on the basis of the "stage-by-stage argument" and "cross contact" and "cross recognition" based on the "two Koreas" plot are the way of perpetuating the division, not the way of reunification.

If the "July 7 declaration" is to be a "switchover in reunification policy", it should clarify abandonment of the predecessors' splittist policy.

However, the "July 7 declaration" repeats as they are from the first article to the last the splittist proposals advanced by the successive puppet rulers of South Korea.

If No Tae-u has a real intention to make the North and the South one "national community", a "co-prospering national community", he should make clear his stand towards the outside forces present in the country.

A genuine national community is unthinkable without putting a stop to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and interference in its internal affairs.

In order to put an end to the situation in which war, a nuclear war may break out, caused by a certain incident in our country, it is imperative to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and South, terminate an unstable state of ceasefire, reduce armaments and armed forces and stop large-scale military exercises threatening the other side.

No Tae-u should clearly answer the question whether his remarks that he will replace the "hostile relations" between the North and the South with "cooperative relations" and achieve a "co-prospering national community", unlike his pledge to live with a dagger hidden behind his coat, are lies or not.

He should answer as to how he would open a "bright era of reconciliation" between the North and the South, persisting in the anti-communist policy hostile to us communists.

For the unified development of the national economy cooperation is better than exchange. It is meant to pass away time to delay reunification indefinitely and eventually foil reunification that he claims the North and the South should have personal exchange and commodity exchange in a state of division like between countries, turning his back on cooperation.

The "July 7 declaration" uses the words "improvement of relations" under the plea of creating "conditions for reunification" so as to get "cross recognition" at any cost.

The traitor No Tae-u should admit the "July 7 "declaration" is a "splittist declaration" and answer the question whether he is ready to cancel the word "reunification".

In the "declaration" he did not utter a word about the issue of Olympic cohosting desired by the whole nation, while talking about "national community", which means he is to singlehandedly host very poor Olympic games in a half of the country.

How dare he talk about "national community"?

The "declaration" begins with splittist "stage-by-stage argument", is run through with "stage-by-stage argument" and ends with "cross recognition".

If he has a will for reunification, he should clarify his stand by withdrawing the July 7 splittist declaration.

**CPRF Denounces South for 'Suppression'**  
*SK2307050888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0501 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 489 July 22 denounced the South Korean fascist clique for their ever more frantic criminal moves to hamstring and stamp out the struggle of students and people for independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea.

The information said:

The puppet home minister of South Korea cried at a "meeting of police station chiefs" on July 19 that they should "decisively counter" any attempt of the "leftist ideological forces" to "overthrow the government" and "change the system". He blared that the "anti-communist sections" would be operated independently and those sections be set up in the future at 93 police stations without them.



This is one more fascist suppressive step designed to totally block and put down the patriotic movement of students and people of different strata growing in South Korea with the Olympics in the offing, linking it with us.

The military fascist clique is following the road of all-out fascism, desperately inciting the consciousness of hostility within the nation on the pretext of fictitious "disturbance to the Olympics" and "terrorism" in an attempt to dampen the fighting spirit of people at any cost and hold the Olympics without much difficulties.

The South Korean fascist elements' massive setting up of "anti-communist" suppressive tools and instructions to "decisively counter" any attempt to "overthrow the government" and "change the system" cannot but be called a declaration of war to crack down upon the struggle of the patriotic students and people for independence, democracy and reunification by linking it with the North.

**Choe Kwang Says U.S. Must Withdraw**  
SK2507103088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1017 GMT 25 Jul 88

[**"The U.S. Imperialists Must Immediately Quit South Korea, Mindful of the Lessons of History, Stresses Chief of the KPA General Staff Choe Kwang"**—KCNA headline]

[Text] **Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA)**—The U.S. imperialists must draw a lesson from the disgraceful defeat they suffered in the last Korean war, give up their reckless war provocation moves menacing peace and immediately withdraw from South Korea, declares General Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

He says this in an article he contributed to NODONG SINMUN on the 35th anniversary of the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The article says:

The fatherland liberation war was a just war for the Korean people to repulse the allied forces of the U.S.-led international reactionaries and defend the freedom and independence of the country and a hard-fought anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to safeguard world peace and security.

In the three years of the war, the U.S. imperialists sustained a severe military, political and moral defeat and could not but bend the knee before the Korean people and sign the armistice agreement.

The historic victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a brilliant victory of the unique military idea, outstanding art of command and church methods of warfare of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

By winning in the sacred fight against the armed invaders, the Korean people and people's army shattered the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism, started it on the downhill and ushered in a new age of upswing in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

It is 35 years since the war ceased in Korea. However, a durable peace has not yet been ensured but the danger of new war is daily increasing on the Korean peninsula.

Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism."

The U.S. imperialists' consistent Asian policy is to concentrate aggression forces on Asia and invade our Republic and other socialist countries with South Korea as a springboard. Accordingly, the U.S. imperialists moved the U.S. command from Japan to Seoul, reinforced the U.S. forces and the puppet army and turned South Korea into a base for a nuclear forestalling attack and the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets intend to step up preparations for an adventurous nuclear war under the cloak of the Olympic games, and in case the Olympic games fail to be held as they desired due to the political crisis within South Korea, impute the blame to our Republic and unleash a new war, nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists must discard the daydream of making the whole of Korea their colony. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges had better not think they could succeed in their adventurous moves against the DPRK.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges provoke a new war of aggression in Korea, our people and people's army will mete out a determined punishment and wipe out the aggressors to the last man.

The U.S. imperialists must bear in mind the lesson of history and act with discretion, clearly realizing the revolutionary will of the Korean people.

**Daily on Lilley's Explanation on Kwangju**  
SK2307103088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1017 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Friday refutes the sophism of Lilley, U.S. ambassador in Seoul, hotly claiming that the U.S. forces had not been involved in the Kwangju bloodbath.

When interviewed by TONG-A ILBO, he categorically denied U.S. intervention in the Kwangju incident on the "ground" that the U.S. forces were not involved in the repression in Kwangju, U.S. officers did not command the unit in the city and the unit there was outside the operational powers of the U.S. forces.

The author of the commentary says:

It is a historical fact that the prerogative of military supreme command in South Korea is in the hand of the U.S. forces commander, he approved the thrust of troops under his command into Kwangju and the massacre of uprisers was perpetrated with a green light from him.

In his reply to an open letter of Prof. Yi Yong-hui of Hanyang University dated June 12 taking exception to his utterances, Lilley kept mum about the questions raised in it and cried that students' attack on the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and their throwing home-made bombs into it "are unpardonable violence."

Not uttering a word about the systematic violence he had committed by engineering the military fascist clique, he branded the struggle of students for national dignity and sovereignty against outside forces as "violence." This reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief!"

Lilley also complained that reporters did not inform the embassy of the expected "violent action" of students, though they knew of it.

It is an anachronistic mode of thinking, if he, a one-time operative of the U.S. CIA with a long espionage career behind him, had expected information from South Korean reporters, regarding them as his informers, as a professional special agent is wont to do.

The people hates Lilley, a foxy servant of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

Driven to the wall by the growing anti-U.S. spirit in South Korea, he attempted to lull public opinion with a false testimony. But he only put himself to shame, coming back shorn from his attempt for wool.

**VNS Denounces Shultz Visit to Seoul**  
SK2307000888 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of National Salvation*  
in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Dialogue between unidentified announcer and Ko Il-chol from the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Announcer] As you know, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who came to South Korea on 16 July, wound up his visit and left for home on 18 July. During his visit to South Korea, Shultz met not only with No Tae-u and Choe Kwang-su but also with House Speaker Kim Chae-sun, representatives of the four ruling and opposition parties, and members of the South Korean Newspaper Editors Association, and revealed clearly the views and position of Washington on such matters as democratization and security of South Korea, particularly Olympic security, traitor No Tae-u's so-called 7 July Special Declaration, South Korea-U.S. trade, and investigation into the truth about the Kwangju incident. Therefore, we will talk about this today. Could you first talk on Washington's views and position on democratization in South Korea expressed by Shultz during his visit to south Korea?

[Ko Il-chol] During his visit, Shultz described traitor No Tae-u as a standard-bearer of democratization and promised that the United States will further strengthen its full support for and cooperation with the No Tae-u group, babbling that he regards highly the fact that South Korea is making steady progress in democratization despite the state of North-South confrontation. This is a statement confessing the fact that Washington rejects democratization and supports dictatorship in South Korea to maintain its vested interests, and it is an open challenge to our people who are struggling to overthrow the No Tae-u military dictatorial group and realize the democratization of society.

As you know, the No Tae-u group is a vicious military dictatorial group even worse than the Chon Tu-hwan group. From the day it came into power to the present, the No Tae-u group has massively reinforced its fascist suppressive institutions and frenziedly engaged in suppressing the people, thereby further stepping up its fascist suppressive politics.

[Announcer] Although the No Tae-u group babbles about democratization, in fact, it ruthlessly suppresses every little movement of the people for democratization, branding it as a left-leaning and communist-sympathizing movement.

[Ko Il-chol] Nevertheless, Shultz babbled about democratization in South Korea and promised the No Tae-u group full support and intensive cooperation. This is an open instruction to intensify fascist tyranny.

[Announcer] Shultz stressed not only during his visit to South Korea but also when he visited Japan that the United States will never abandon and withdraw from

South Korea, saying that as long as the South Korean people think it necessary for the U.S. forces to stay in South Korea the U.S. forces will continue to stay in South Korea and that the United States will not spare its diplomatic and military support for the security of the Olympic games. This is a shameless sophism of an aggressor.

[Ko Il-chol] Yes, that is right. As is clear from the slogans ringing out from the sites of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle across the country, our people are not calling for the continuous stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea but for their withdrawal at an early date. Moreover, no military step is necessary for the Olympics. Nevertheless, Shultz made such shameless outbursts. This is designed to justify the continuous stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea, to strangle the struggle of the people of all walks of life calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, overthrow of the dictatorship, and the cohosting of the Olympics and to stabilize their colonial ruling system and the No Tae-u military dictatorial regime by bringing enormous aggressive armed forces into South Korea and the surrounding areas under the pretext of Olympic security, thereby straining the situation, to perpetrate a shocking incident in case the Olympic games fail in the face of our people's strong opposition, and to wage an armed northward invasion by shifting the blame for it onto the North.

[Announcer] I think such an impure scheme of the U.S. aggressors is clear from the fact that they increased the troops of U.S. forces in South Korea by as many as 6,000. During his visit to South Korea, Shultz clearly revealed Washington's view and position of opposing a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

[Ko Il-chol] That is right. As you know, Shultz, expressing full U.S. support for traitor No Tae-u's so-called 7 July Special Declaration, stressed that the United States will actively cooperate to help advance this declaration. This sophistry of Shultz is an absurd outburst which can be made by no one else but the aggressors themselves who scheme to perpetually divide our country.

As the whole world knows, traitor No Tae-u's so-called special declaration issued on 7 July is the same antireunification and antinational divisive declaration as the proposals which his preceding dictators put forward according to the scenario handed by their U.S. masters, except that he used some different words and expressions in it introducing a step-by-step measure.

[Announcer] That is right. Traitor No Tae-u's so-called 7 July Special Declaration is nothing but the same divisive plan as the perpetual national division plans which his predecessors put forward according to the scenario of their U.S. masters, namely, the 23 June Special Statement, the Plan for National Reconciliation and Democratic Reunification, and the plan for cross recognition, except that it sets forth the basic contents of his predecessors' plans in the form of a six-point proposal with a step-by-step measure.

[Ko Il-chol] That is right. Therefore, as soon as it was announced, traitor No Tae-u's so-called 7 July Special Declaration was rejected as a divisive declaration not only by our people but by the international community, and it became useless and obsolete. Nevertheless, Shultz supported traitor No Tae-u's 7 July Special Declaration. This clearly proves once again that the 7 July Special Declaration was worked out by the U.S. aggressors themselves and that although they pretend to be interested in the reunification of the Korean peninsula, they, in fact, are only scheming to permanently divide our country into two.

[Announcer] During his visit to South Korea, Shultz pressed South Korea to open its markets more widely to such goods as U.S. cigarettes, beef, and oranges, babbling that South Korea has greatly benefited from the open U.S. market, and threatened that if South Korea does not take reciprocal steps, the United States will retaliate. This is an outburst which openly reveals their scheme to make our people their permanent colonial slaves and step up (?colonial plunder).

[Ko Il-chol] That is right. During his visit, Shultz rejected our demand, in connection with the investigation of the Kwangju incident, that the then U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen and then U.S. Forces Commander Wickham be summoned and investigated, and resorted to various tricks to hide their crime, which incurs the wrath of both heaven and man, of manipulating the barbarous Kwangju massacre behind the scenes, saying that the troops mobilized for the barbarous Kwangju massacre were not under the operational command of the U.S. forces in South Korea. In a word, the remarks made by Shultz during his visit to South Korea show that the purpose of his visit was to shore up the colonial ruling system in crisis, to reassure the No Tae-u group's regime of its power security, to further speed up the preparations for the criminal armed northward invasion under the pretext of Olympic security, and to permanently divide our country into two.

[Announcer] Therefore, Shultz' visit to South Korea showed more clearly that the U.S. aggressors are the ringleader of blocking our people's aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification, supporting dictatorship, aggravating tension, and scheming for perpetual division of the country and the nation. For this reason, the people of all walks of life should wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and to put an end to the U.S. colonial rule.

### South Korea

**Assembly To Respond to North's Proposal**  
SK2307114288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1138 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean parliament will inform North Korea on Aug. 1 of its official response to a recent proposal of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly to have a joint parliamentary meeting between the two Koreas, sources at the National Assembly said Saturday.



The sources said that the four political parties here are to have a full-fledged meeting of the National Assembly's unification policy committee Monday to exchange views on how they will jointly respond to the North Korean parliament's proposal.

The National Assembly will also sponsor a meeting of top leaders of the four parties on July 29 to give final touches to the response, sources added.

They added that the four parties—Ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), oppositions the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP)—are sharing a view that it is desirable to hold a working-level meeting aimed at arranging detailed procedures of the proposed joint assembly meeting as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, political parties here have agreed in principle to a joint meeting of the two assemblies in Pyongyang next month.

#### **Policymakers Propose Meeting**

SK2507113588 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1126 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—Chief policymakers of South Korea's four major political parties agreed Monday to propose to North Korea to hold a meeting in August of some 15-member delegations from the parliaments of each side to discuss the inter-Korean parliamentary talks proposed by the North.

In a meeting chaired by National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun to discuss the contents of a reply to the North's proposal made last Thursday, the chief policymakers agreed to offer the delegations meeting to be held as early as possible at any place the North wants.

The chief policymakers deliberately avoided to call the meeting preliminary talks to which the North showed unfavorable responses.

Chief secretary to the speaker Yi Tong-pok told reporters after the meeting that the proposal will be conveyed to the North on Aug. 1 after being finalized by a meeting of the top leaders of the four major parties scheduled for Friday.

The chief policymakers also agreed to impose no preconditions on the agenda, timing or other procedural matters in accepting the North's proposal for the joint session of South and North Korean parliaments.

North Korea proposed on July 21 to hold joint sessions of all 299 members of South Korean National Assembly and the 655 members of its Supreme People's Assembly alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang to discuss a non-aggression pact and other issues to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

In a rare show of quick unity, the South Korean parliamentary leadership and the top leaders of the four major political parties agreed on the next day to show favorable response to the North Korean proposal.

#### **Visit To Set Up Conference Considered**

SK2407001988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 24 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] A plan to send a team to Pyongyang to lay the groundwork for the proposed south-north meeting of lawmakers is being considered.

DJP sources said yesterday that representatives of the four parties will soon study the possibility of sending a four-party mission to north Korea to pave the way for preparatory meetings on the conference of lawmakers.

"Our basic position is not to care about the venue of the joint meeting of lawmakers if the preparatory meeting precedes the joint conference of south-north lawmakers," said a DJP official.

It is desirable that the lawmakers visits alternate between Seoul and Pyongyang, he said.

The proposed mission would ideally be comprised of 11 lawmakers from the four parties with a DJP lawmakers as leader, the official said.

He also disclosed the the government and the ruling party are studying the north Korean proposal for anything that has to do with north Korea's participation in Seoul Olympics.

#### **Proposal for Parliamentary Talks Examined**

SK2507071788 [Editorial Report] The Seoul vernacular press, on 23 July, carries editorials on North Korea's recent proposal for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

CHOSON ILBO, in a 1,000-word editorial carried on page 2, says that the North's objective is clear. It says that North Korea, while trying to "avoid criticism over its refusal of dialogue, is actually seeking the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, a slackening in the ROK-U.S. military alliance, and settlement of such military matters as disarmament." The editorial goes on to say that, since South Korea now possesses "an offensive position in debating the question of reunification, there is no reason to hesitate to hold contacts, even if some of the North's unilateral agenda items and the form of the meeting are less than desirable."

Stressing the significance of the "basic strategy of our side," the editorial warns against any possible "disturbance" over the Olympics and urges "perfect bipartisan joint measures" and "meticulous measures against tricks for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and slackening in the ROK-U.S. defense treaty."

HANGUK ILBO, in a 800-word editorial carried on page 2, states that the "declaration of nonaggression" proposed by the North is something that should be provided by the administrative branch, not by the legislative branch. The editorial says, however, that "the assemblymen of the two sides can share their views and hold discussions to ease tension and create an atmosphere for ultimate national reunification."

In conclusion, the editorial states: "The 7 July declaration, it can be said, contains a spirit that we will be extremely patient and endure all manner of distress to achieve the supreme cause of national reunification. In this respect, it is desirable to wisely deal with the North's call for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting."

SEOUL SINMUN, in a 1,000-word editorial carried on page 2, notes the letter that North Korea has sent to the U.S. Congress. It indicates that North Korea's "intention is suspicious, because it seems as if it is trying to exploit the North-South parliamentary talks as a means for tripartite talks." Expressing hope that the "North's proposal is not a mere peace offensive camouflaged with 'disarmament,' 'nonaggression,' and 'the relaxation of tension,'" the editorial concludes: "Sometime in the future, parliamentary talks may reach the dimension of personnel and material exchanges between the North and South. If it is truly interested in relaxing tension, North Korea should sincerely seek to solve problems for such exchanges."

In a 1,000-word editorial carried on page 2, TONG-A ILBO says that North's intention is clear. The editorial states that North Korea is trying to "avoid world public opinion that North Korea rejects peace-oriented North-South dialogue, and to highlight North-South military affairs before the Olympics."

The editorial goes on to say: "However, we urge a progressive study of North Korea's proposal for contact, regardless of its hidden intention. There is no reason whatsoever that their proposal for contact should be rejected, because our government has decided to play a leading role in debating the reunification question."

Stressing the significance of our side's "attitude and basic strategy," the editorial notes the need for "preliminary talks" and "bipartisan countermeasures."

CHUNGANG ILBO carries a 1,200-word editorial on page 2 that recalls the history of North-South dialogue. Noting the National Assembly stand that it would affirmatively study the North's proposal, the editorial says that "it is now clear that parliamentary-level communications will continue and, if things go smoothly, this will develop into parliamentary talks." The editorial mentions the form of the meeting, the procedures of the meeting, and the agenda of the meeting as issues to be discussed. On the North's call for a declaration of nonaggression, the editorial states that "military matters are difficult to settle until the atmosphere becomes

matured to a certain level, because they are delicate issues over which mutual interests bitterly conflict against one another." In conclusion, the editorial indicates that "the proposal that North Korea has put forward this time, should become an opportunity for opening an era of North-South dialogue. Then, all suspended dialogues should be resumed."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN, in a 1,200-word editorial carried on page 2 assesses the National Assembly affirmative reaction to the North's proposal as a display of the "will of our side to seek reconciliation with the North." The editorial says that "we have no other way but to meet with North Korea for fruition of North-South relations, regardless of its illusion and hidden intention."

**Kim Yong-sam: North May Change Olympic Decision**  
*SK2507060388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0545 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), indicated Monday that North Korea may make a dramatic decision in mid-August to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

Kim Tong-yong, a party vice president now visiting the United States, had reported to the party that North Korea, reversing its earlier position of boycotting the upcoming Olympics unless made a co-host with Seoul, may announce a dramatic decision to take part in the games on the occasion of the liberation day that falls on Aug. 15.

August 15 is the day when the Korean peninsula was liberated from Japanese colonial rule 43 years ago with Japan's capitulation to the United States that ended World War II.

The traveling vice president made this report in a phone call Sunday from the United States after he met with a senior U.S. government official, Kim Yong-sam said. We intend to deal with the matter positively when the vice president returns.

I can hardly believe that the U.S. official would say such a thing without some information, Kim added.

Meanwhile, the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) reported Sunday that a high-ranking U.S. government official said North Korea may decide around mid-August to participate in the Seoul Olympics. KBS said the official made the remark in a meeting with RDP Vice President Kim and Choe Chang-yun, a lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Choe, traveling with the RDP vice president in the United States, also told Korean reporters there that Edward J. Derwinski, U.S. undersecretary of state for

security assistance, science and technology, told him in a meeting Friday that it is highly possible that Ethiopia and Cuba will participate in the Seoul games.

The two communist countries have yet to submit their entries which are necessary for them to participate in the Seoul games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Choe quoted Derwinski as saying that Ethiopia has a good chance of winning medals in the Olympics and there is a high possibility that Ethiopia will come to Seoul to boost its national prestige in the international community.

Concerning Cuba's possible participation in the games, Derwinski said, Cuba's decision not to go to Seoul stems mainly from the close personal relationship between Cuban leader Fidel Castro and North Korean leader Kim Il-sung, according to Choe.

#### **U.S. Official on Change**

SK2407051288 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0400 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Report by correspondent Yi Chong-su from Washington]

[Text] A high-ranking official of the U.S. Department of State said that North Korea is likely to dramatically announce its decision to participate in the Seoul Olympics around 15 August.

In his meetings with [ROK] lawmakers Kim Tong-yong and Choe Chang-yun respectively on 22 and 23 July, this official, while exchanging opinions on North Korea's reaction to President No Tae-u's 7 July declaration and its prospects, said that it is highly possible for North Korea to dramatically decide to participate in the Olympics around 15 August.

This official said to RDP Vice President Kim Tong-yong that he believed that North Korea would decide to participate in the Olympics in the form of accepting the IOC proposal to allow North Korea to hold five events.

In a meeting with lawmaker Choe Chang-yun a day after he met lawmaker Kim Tong-yong, this high-ranking official of the U.S. Department of State said that it seemed that North Korea recently proposed holding a North-South Korean joint parliamentary conference before the Seoul Olympics because it seeks to open a breakthrough to decide to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

**Olympic Apartments To Be Held for DPRK Team**  
OW2307114088 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1109 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 23 KYODO—The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) decided Saturday that it will reserve one apartment block in the Olympic

athlete's village for North Korea just in it decides to participate in the olympics, according to an early Sunday edition of the Hankook ILBO newspaper.

The move is in line with an acceptance by the South Korean National Assembly Saturday of a North Korean proposal for political talks aimed at reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula, the paper said.

**Official Stresses Need for Preliminary Contacts**  
SK2207235088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 23 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Preliminary contacts between south and north Korean lawmakers are "desirable" before the full-fledged talks proposed by Pyongyang, a government official said yesterday.

The north's call for the joint conference of lawmakers to conclude a nonaggression pact is unreasonable and beyond the authority of the National Assembly, the official said.

"In terms of efficiency, preliminary contacts are desirable before full-fledged meetings" to produce an agreement on the agenda, date, place and other procedural matters, he said.

"The sooner both sides meet for the preparatory contacts, the better," he said, adding the venue for the contacts should be either Seoul, Pyongyang or Panmunjom.

"Our National Assembly is not entitled to conclude a treaty, although the north Korean parliament may have the right to do so, he said.

He said, however, that lawmakers could adopt a resolution calling on both government to conclude a nonaggression agreement.

"The proposed meetings among lawmakers should discuss ways to reduce tension on the peninsula, and to resolve the question of unification," he said.

He suggested that along with the lawmakers' meetings there should be talks between "responsible government authorities" of the two sides.

"It is quite natural for the lawmakers of both sides to discuss the pending issues between the two sides and other matters related to the nation's future.

"However, our position is that it would be difficult to find solutions to those matters without holding talks between government officials," the official said.

Since the north has sent a letter to the U.S. Congress as well, he said, Pyongyang appears to be seeking again three-way talks involving south, the north Korea and the United States.



"Inter-Korea problems are internal matters of our nation, and thus should be resolved through direct dialogue between south and north Korea," he said.

**Policy Changes To Cause Reframing of Policy**

SK2207232088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
23 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said yesterday that the government will reframe its basic policy this year on peaceful South-North unification in keeping with changes in and around the Korean peninsula.

He pointed out three principles in charting the new unification policy—one nationality, achievability, and medium-term proposals for ultimate unification.

The new framework will be laid out under the basic understanding that the South and the North are one, homogeneous nationality although two different systems have prevailed on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) for the past 40 years, he said.

Minister Yi furthered that his ministry will put forward any set of proposals for peaceful unification only when they are feasible, negotiable, and flexible. His remark is interpreted to mean that Seoul will never suggest a hollow unification proposal just for propaganda.

He revealed that the existing unification proposal, announced in 1982, does not contain a medium-term process on the road to ultimate unification. It is, therefore, necessary for the government to formulate medium-term proposals for ultimate unification, he said.

The 1982 unification proposal, based on national reconciliation and democratic unification, has been a starting point for any unification talks but many things have changed, necessitating the formulation of new methods and modalities in tune with the changing situation, Minister Yi said.

However, the basic spirit of the 1982 unification proposal will remain intact, he said.

The minister was speaking at the Foreign and Unification Affairs Committee of the National Assembly on the third and last day of the question and answer session.

The professor-turned-minister said he personally views as positive North Korea's proposal for South-North parliamentary meetings on a non-aggression pact, adding that the proposal must be answered by the National Assembly itself through consultation among the four parties.

He said the following three points out of the seven-point non-aggression draft put forward by the North are not always in line with the Seoul government's policy.

Both sides shall make a phased and drastic reduction of their armed forces and simultaneously take measures to withdraw, stage by stage by stage, foreign forces and nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula.

—Both sides shall make the present Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) a buffer zone, prevent armed conflicts, and keep a neutral nations' inspection force in the DMZ for its guarantee.

—A declaration on non-aggression shall not be bound by treaties and agreements which the two sides signed with other countries.

**No Sent Special Envoy to PRC, USSR in June**

OW2307104588 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1018 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 23 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u sent a special envoy to China and the Soviet Union to discuss various pending issues, including promotion of trade and the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics, informed sources disclosed Saturday.

The sources said the envoy, Pak Chol-on, a member of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, made the trip in early June at the invitation of the Chinese and Soviet Governments.

Pak held talks with high-ranking officials of both governments, they said.

The sources hinted at the possibility that the three governments may establish trade representative offices in each other's country soon after the Seoul Olympic Games, which are being held September 17-October 2. Progress was made in negotiations on establishing the offices, they said.

While in Moscow, the sources said, Pak discussed with Soviet officials problems centering on improving bilateral trade and promoting direct trade between the two countries.

Pak expressed South Korea's readiness to contribute several billions of dollars and technology to development projects in Siberia, the sources said.

He held similar talks with Chinese officials in Beijing.

Pak also appealed to the Soviet Union and China to use their influence on North Korea to ensure there is no disruption of the Seoul Olympics, the sources said.

Pak, former public prosecutor, now serves as a presidential assistant on policy matters. He previously served as a secretary of former president Chun Tu-hwan and as special assistant to head of the National Security Department.

The sources said two Soviet deputy ministers on economic affairs visited South Korea in May as guests of Kim Wu-chung, chairman of the giant Daewoo group of companies.

The Soviet officials invited Kim to visit Moscow and offered to arrange a meeting between Kim and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, they said.

Pak's trip to Moscow and Beijing suggested president No's strong intention to improve South Korea's relations with the two communist giants, observers said.

They said it also was in line with No's diplomacy toward the communist bloc which he has pursued since taking office in February.

In a special statement on July 7, No offered to help North Korea improve its relations with the United States, Japan and other countries. He also said he would try to improve South Korea's relations with the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries.

South Korea sent Mun Hui-kab, vice minister of economic planning, to a United Nations-sponsored seminar opening in Beijing on Monday.

Mun was reportedly planning to negotiate the establishment of trade offices with Chinese officials during his stay in Beijing.

#### **Further on Envoy's Trips**

SK2307024588 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0213 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP)—Retired Army General Kim Pok-tong, a brother-in-law of President No Tae-u, said Saturday that he visited China in late June at the invitation of the Shandong and Liaoning Provincial Governments.

In an airport news conference before his departure for the United States on a two-week visit, Kim said, however, that he did not meet with any central government official in China.

Kim, also a classmate of No at the Korea Military Academy, said he could not elaborate on his China visit because the two countries have no formal relations.

Kim is the first and closest associate of the Korean president to publicly confirm a visit to China since no began to seek improved ties with China as the government's presidential candidate last December.

It would be more helpful to the improvement of relations between the two countries to make China, which is keenly aware of North Korea, feel comfortable, he said. It would be necessary for us not to hurry the efforts to improve bilateral relations.

Kim said he has no particular purpose for his visit to the United States made at the invitation of the U.S. Government.

President No has given me no particular mission for the U.S. visit. I think I have no particular things to do in the United States because U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz just visited Seoul and no particular issues are pending between the two countries, he said.

Kim added, however, that he will stay in Washington, D.C., for most of his U.S. visit and will have talks with leaders of the U.S. Administration and Congress on a wide range of topics.

If the opportunity arises, I would like to meet with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, and the Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, he said.

Kim, who abandoned his bid for a National Assembly seat in April at the request of No who wants his relatives to stay away from politics, said he will continue to help the president from a distance for the time being.

I think it would be better for me to behave myself and not cause any trouble for the president. I would like to contribute to the nation mainly in external affairs, he said.

#### **Joint Shipping Venture Sought With China**

SK2507004288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0031 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China are seeking to establish a joint venture shipping company to pave the way for direct liner services between the two countries, maritime sources said Monday.

The maritime circles of the two countries which have no diplomatic relations are pushing ahead with the creation of a joint venture firm in Hong Kong to establish direct liner services, the sources said.

A major problem is the hoisting of flags when Korean ships drop anchor at Chinese ports and the same is true with Chinese ships coming to Korea, the sources said.

The two sides can solve the problem by jointly establishing a shipping firm whose ships will hoist a third country's national flag such as Panama or Liberia, the sources said.

Cocosco, China's state-run shipping company and Korean shipping firms including Heung-a Shipping Co., Dongnama Shipping Co., and Chunkyung Shipping Co. are now holding frequent contacts to establish a joint company in August, the sources said.

The sources, however, said that it is difficult to determine when direct liner services will begin as the services are related to direct trade between the two countries and the creation in each other's country of trade representative offices.

The direct liner services will probably cover the Korean ports of Pusan and Inchon and the Chinese ports of Shanghai, Tianjin, Qingdao and Dalian, the sources said.

**Lessening of Travel Restrictions to East Bloc**  
*SK2507015288 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0114 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government plans to simplify procedures for Korean nationals to visit communist countries and phase out administrative steps for visits to Seoul by nationals of East Bloc nations, government officials said Monday.

A justice ministry official said the government will recognize the passports held by the nationals of the communist nations and imprint entry visas on the passports when they visit South Korea.

Chiefs of Korean embassies and legations abroad rather than security and judiciary authorities will determine whether a national of a communist country can travel to South Korea, according to the official.

South Korea has issued separate entry permit certificates to the nationals of East Bloc countries who wish to visit the country after security and judiciary authorities conducted inquiries.

There is the possibility that those from countries in which Seoul has no diplomatic and consular offices can have their passports issued at overseas branches of such organizations as the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. or trade offices, a foreign ministry official said.

Korean nationals will not need to receive prior permission when they visit communist countries, the official said, adding that they are only required to notify the government of their travels after returning home.

The plan is part of South Korea's efforts to improve relations with communist countries, including the Soviet Union and China, before and after the Seoul Olympic games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Currently, Korean visitors to 18 countries designated by the foreign ministry must obtain travel permits before traveling to the countries and also submit travel reports after returning home.

**U.S. To Demand Opening Up of Markets**  
*SK2307004588 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0033 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Washington, July 22 (YONHAP)—The United States will demand that South Korea open its markets wider to U.S. processed agricultural products and forestry goods in addition to its continuing demand that Korea resume imports of U.S. beef.

Trading sources here said Friday that a U.S. delegation led by Assistant U.S. Trade Representative Peter Allgeier will hold a meeting with a South Korean delegation from Aug. 8-9 to discuss Korea's imports of U.S. canned foods, feed grains and foodgrains, pulp and wood.

The sources said the United States will not demand the immediate opening of South Korea's markets but will demand a future plan for market opening including possible items, a schedule and tariffs.

They said the United States has asked South Korea to hold the meeting since last summer but that South Korea has expressed difficulties citing its presidential and National Assembly elections.

The sources also said the United States will demand that South Korea open its markets to U.S. oranges and grapes by the end of this year, a demand rejected in trade talks in Seoul in early May.

**Minister Denies Any U.S. Role in Kwangju**  
*SK2407030388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister O Cha-pok said yesterday that the United States did not play any role in the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

In a written letter, he said three special airborne warfare divisions, dispatched to the southwestern city to restore order in the city in Kwangju, were outside the control of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces, adding that the three divisions conducted their duty under the order of the Korean Army Headquarters.

The minister released a 19-page report on the Kwangju uprising following a request from Rep. Kwon No-kap of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

The official denial of the U.S. role in the civilian uprising is expected to be one of controversial inter-party disputes at the special Assembly probe panel on the 1980 Kwangju "democratization movement," which kicks off its full-fledged activity from tomorrow.

The opposition has charged that a few political generals have let the Kwangju citizens go rampant to find justification for their rise to power "under tacit approval from the United States."



The defense minister also confirmed that the head of the 31st Infantry Division in 1980 have "recommended to the hierarchy of the military chain that he be allowed to issue a shooting order to the "rebellions." He said the confirmation is on the basis of a military diary.

The head of the 31st Infantry Division is Chong Ung, who was elected in the past legislative contest on the ticket of the Party for Peace and Democracy in Kwangju. Rep. Chong was elected largely for his refusal to accept the order to open fire from the military at the time of the tragic event in Kwangju.

**Investigation of Kwangju Incident Begins**  
*SK2507021988 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0200 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—Korea's National Assembly started its investigation into the true picture of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju by convening the first full-fledged meeting on Monday of a special ad hoc committee to look into the matter.

Two other panels—one to work out policy measures designed to curb regional antagonism and the other to focus on unification issues—also convened plenary meetings.

Four other ad hoc panels are to begin their activities no later than July 29. The panel to investigate irregularities allegedly perpetrated by the administration of former President Chon Tu-hwan will start its work by convening a meeting of key panel members, to be attended by representatives of all four political parties, on Friday.

The Assembly laid the groundwork for the panels' activities by passing two important bills aimed at strengthening the panels' legal powers. The measures, approved just before the special plenary session adjourned last Saturday, cover the audit and inspection of state affairs and testimony before the National Assembly.

The bill on testimony, which is expected to be proclaimed soon by President No Tae-u, stipulates that any witness who rejects an assembly summons two or more times will be subpoenaed with escorting warrants. If the witness fails to abide by the warrants, he will be sentenced to a prison term of up to five years.

Some of the special committees, especially the panel on the Kwangju incident and the panel on alleged irregularities, are expected to face many difficulties in carrying out their activities considering the sensitivity of the relevant issues.

As for the panel on the Kwangju incident, the ruling and opposition camps are expected to be locked in a hot dispute on whether former Presidents Choe Kyu-ha and Chon Tu-hwan should be included on the list of witnesses.

The opposition camp, which chairs the panel, has said it will demand that Choe and Chon testify before the panel while the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has shown its intention to block such a move at all costs by saying that summoning the two is not in line with the honorable treatment former chief executives are entitled to receive.

Choe was president when the Kwangju civil uprising occurred in May 1980 and Chon was a military strongman when army units suppressed the uprising. The following year, Chon's loyalists organized the DJP and helped Chon become president.

The two rival camps are expected to be pitted against each other in a similar tug of war with regard to the scheduled investigation of alleged wrongdoing by the Chon administration. The opposition parties suspect that Chon, his wife and close relatives were involved in corruption and amassed a huge amount of property during Chon's seven-year-long rule. The opposition parties have demanded that Chon stand on the witness stand and make his own position clear with regard to that matter.

**Assembly Acts on Two Bills Vetoed by No**

**Parties Agree on Revision**  
*SK2207231088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
23 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The rival parties yesterday set the way for full-fledged activities of special House fact-finding committees with accords on the revision of two controversial bills, motioned by the opposition but vetoed by the president last week.

The opposition parties gave up an arraignment clause in a five-member drafting committee and instead agreed to adopt a parliamentary escorting warrant system against witnesses who ignore Assembly summons twice or more.

The witnesses who refuse to be taken to parliamentary panels by Assembly officials on warrants for testimony will be indicted by prosecutors and will face jail sentences of up to five years.

A new charge of insulting the Assembly will be applied to them under their draft.

After a meeting of the drafting committee, opposition members said there would be no one that would defy House summons at the cost of physical punishment, apparently citing ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and his family.

"It virtually amounts to arraignment of the uncooperative witnesses," said Pak Sang-chun of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Oppositionists intend to directly interrogate Chon for his alleged abuse of power and involvement in the Kwangju turmoil at the ad hoc House Panels. Meanwhile the ruling camp has tried to save them from what they claim to be insults towards the former president who founded the Democratic Justice Party.

The five negotiators also decided to provide for the invocation of parliamentary authority to inspect state affairs with the request of only one-third of the total legislators, originally established in the opposition bill.

But the authority will be put into practice with a consent of a majority of members, a quorum for subpoenas of witnesses or other detailed procedures, as demanded by the DJP.

The scope of parliamentary inspection will be limited to central government agencies and municipal and provincial administrations in principle.

If necessary, however, inspection will further cover other smaller local administrations, according to their accord.

The DJP had so far insisted on the exclusion of smaller local administrative organizations from House probes.

The bills, prepared by the drafting committee, were passed through the Steering and Judiciary Committees yesterday.

They will be referred to a plenary session today for legislation.

The three fact-finding panels, formed late last month, for Chon's irregularities, the Kwangju case and No Tae-u's alleged election riggings have thus far remained inactive because legal basis for their business has not been prepared.

The three opposition parties, whose combined seats constitute a working majority, passed their own bills for the panels on July 7 only to be vetoed by No five days later. The bills were killed on Monday.

#### **Assembly Passes Bills**

SK2307034588 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0336 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly passed on Saturday two controversial bills supported by the opposition and vetoed by the president last week.

In a plenary session which wound up a six-day special sitting, the Assembly passed the revised bills on testimony before the Assembly and inspection and state affairs.

The opposition parties passed the two bills on July 7 but the two measures were vetoed by President No Tae-u. The bills were killed Monday when the National Assembly failed to override No's veto.

The three opposition parties—the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party and the New Democratic Republican Party—have a combined majority of seats in the 299-member unicameral Assembly.

The opposition parties jointly introduced the bills to force former President Chon Tu-hwan to testify before special committees investigating alleged corruption during his administration.

No vetoed the two bills on July 14 and sent them back to the Assembly for reconsideration the next day.

Following the presidential veto, the opposition parties considered introducing a motion to recommend that the president remove the prime minister but they refrained from taking action, averting a confrontation between the rival camps.

The ruling and opposition parties reached a compromise and drafted revised versions of the two bills. The special Assembly session also approved five other bills.

With the close of the special Assembly session, the rival camps plan to activate the three special committees on the 1980 Kwangju uprising, alleged corruption during Chon's regime, regional antagonism and alleged election fraud.

Political sources said the operation of the two ad hoc panels on the Kwangju uprising and alleged irregularities during the Fifth Republic will not be smooth as the ruling and opposition parties maintain different stances on investigative methods, the scope of persons subject to investigation and witnesses.

Meanwhile, chief policymakers of the four parties will meet Monday to discuss parliament's joint steps on North Korea's proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

The four parties plan to determine the National Assembly's position on the proposal next week.

Party leaders here accepted in principle Friday the North Korean proposal for parliamentary talks between the two Koreas.

**Testimony of Chon 'Matter of Time'**

SK2407024888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
24 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The national Assembly yesterday passed two important bills. Now it has become a matter of time before ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and key political figures stand at the national Assembly panels for testimony.

The question is whether Chon shall stand at the Assembly panel either before or after the Seoul Olympics to clarify his alleged corruption and irregularities during his reign and his role in the cruel military oppression of civilians in Kwangju.

If Chon does not want to before the Assembly panel, he is most likely to hold a press conference to say something about public suspicion with regard to his wealth and wrongdoings and seek an open apology from the people. [sentence as published]

The opposition expects him to apologize for his past corruption and declare most of his illegal assets will be returned to the state. Then the opposition is not expected to seek any legal or criminal punishment.

If he fails to explain his alleged wrongdoings or insists on his innocence, the opposition is almost certain to try to force him to appear at the investigative panel.

The seven Assembly special panels, including three investigative panels, will start their full-fledged activity this week. The government and the opposition are likely to trade verbal attacks over whether Chon and other key figures during the past administration should be obligated to testify before the Assembly.

The opposition will threaten to force them to stand before the panels based on the just-approved law. On the other hand, the government party will counter the opposition attempt by insisting on investigations of the leaders of the three opposition parties for their alleged wrongdoings and illegal fund-raising during the past administration.

The tug of war is likely to be extended until late this month when rehearsals for the Seoul Olympics will start.

As a compromise, the rival parties are expected to conclude a political cease-fire until after the international events to ensure its success and in a gesture to lend bipartisan support to the Olympics.

During the just-ended special sitting of the national Assembly, opposition lawmakers from the three different parties led by the three Kims raced to dig up what Chon and his family members allegedly committed.

Rep. Chong Tae-chol of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy who is chairman of the Education-Culture Committee, threatened to force Yi Sun-cha, wife of the ex-president, to appear at the Assembly for her mysterious fund-raising for the activities of the so-called Saesaedae (new Generation Fostering) Foundation, a charitable organization providing financial support to children suffering from heart disease.

One opposition lawmaker said Yi is bold enough to retain the chairmanship of the foundation at a time when her wrongdoings are brought to light.

In the Finance Committee, the opposition lawmakers picked out the Chon couple as the masterminds who ordered the reorganization of 77 insolvent, debt-ridden firms, giving specific favors in interest and tax to the business firms with which the Chon couple have special relationships.

Throughout most of the 19 standing committees, no opposition lawmaker grasped the microphone to speak without linking the Chon couple with wrongdoings.

**Interim Evaluation of No Tae-u Set for Feb 1989**  
SK2307115088 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] It has been learned that in connection with the question of an interim evaluation of President No Tae-u, which was committed to be conducted after the Olympics, the DJP made a decision to decide a method of evaluation and other matters through a poll some time in September and to implement an interim evaluation next February.

**Plans To Restructure Police Force Under Way**  
SK2007010188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 20 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Plans to restructure the controversial Special Investigation Corps (SIC) at the National Police Headquarters [NPH] are now under study to prevent abuses by SIC investigators, government sources said.

The study has been prompted by the recent abuses by SIC investigators in the probe of several Horse Affairs officials, the sources said yesterday.

The investigation organization has drawn fire from the public and the press because its members illegally detained several officials of the Korea Horse Affairs Association while probing a report related to the President's daughter.

According to the report, the only daughter of President No Tae-u recently practiced horse riding at an equestrian park reserved for members of the national horseriding team. She reportedly stopped horse riding there because of protests by national athletes and their parents.



Kwon Pok-kyong, director-general of the NPH, also stressed the need to revamp the SIC when he took office in June, an NPH spokesman said.

He said he was not certain whether Chongwadae or the Home Ministry has ordered a revamping of the Special Investigation Corps.

The spokesman said it is yet to be determined how the restructuring will be carried out.

Set up in 1970, the SIC is divided into two groups. The first division has been responsible for probes instructed by the presidential office.

The second division has conducted investigations of high ranking officials and irregularities by policemen as a whole.

In 1980, the SIC was once integrated into the powerful joint military-police investigation headquarters and probed such public figures as Kim Chong-pil and Yi Hu-rak, and persons involved in the bloody Kwangju uprising.

The following year, the SIC was placed under the control of a presidential secretary office investigating social irregularities.

According to Home Ministry regulations, the SIC's first division is supposed to look into "important crimes injurious to the state and national interest and collect vital intelligence."

The second division is to look into important crimes which are reported to government agencies, drug trafficking and cases which can't be handled properly at the provincial level.

In actuality, however, critics said, the SIC has failed to maintain its independence, because it has been under the direct control of the presidential office.

As a result, critics said, SIC members have committed numerous abuses, including the torture-killing of an executive of Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industrial Co. in 1983 during interrogation.

Critics said the SIC should be abolished for its past abuses.

The influential CHOSON ILBO, in an editorial, urged that the SIC be dismantled, with its functions being referred to the prosecution and ordinary police investigators.

The first division has about 20 investigators, headed by a senior superintendent, while the second division has a staff of 32.

In 1987, the SIC investigated 524 people, arresting 72 of them.

An NPH official said the SIC has handled mainly bribery cases involving public officials.

## Burma

### More Disturbances in Prome Reported

BK2207121488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Text] Rangoon, July 22 (AFP)—There have been fresh disturbances in the northern Burmese town of Prome ahead of a special ruling party congress, the state news agency said Friday.

Burmese leader Ne Win was scheduled to chair a meeting Friday of his Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) Central Committee ahead of an extraordinary party congress Saturday, state-run newspapers said.

All 1,000 delegates from around the country have arrived for the congress, which will focus on reforming Burma's ailing socialist economy, the newspapers said. The congress will be attended by the 280 BSPP Central Committee members.

Recent riots in Burma's major cities have claimed 52 lives since March, according to official figures.

The riots, related to both economic and ethnic issues, have taken on the form of protest against Mr Ne Win's 26-year-rule and have given a sense of urgency to the BSPP congress, observers here said.

During the disturbances in Prome, 270 kilometres north of here, police fired warning shots into the air to disperse groups of up to 300 people, the NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA (NAB) said.

A group of 25 people wrecked a cattle farm while 30 people stoned the house of a man bearing the Moslem name of U Hussein, the state news agency said.

The crowds stoned buildings, destroyed property and attempted to burn cars despite a curfew and a ban on public gatherings, NAB said.

A paper mill, a milk processing plant and several houses were damaged, NAB said, adding that no casualties were reported.

NAB said the disturbances took place between Tuesday and Thursday.

The authorities said they had arrested eight people Thursday but did not mention any earlier arrests.

Earlier reports have said Buddhist-Moslem tension was one of the causes of previous clashes in Prome.

Burma's State Council has announced that Monday will be an official public holiday since it is a Moslem holy day.

### Martial Law Imposed

BK2207152688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Jul 88

[“Notification No 2/88 of the State Council issued on 22 July 1988—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Second Waso, 1350 Burmese Era—regarding the declaration of an emergency situation and the imposition of martial law in Pegu Division's Prome Township”]

[Text] 1. People intent on violence have been creating disturbances in several wards of Prome since the night of 16 July 1988. Today, the disturbances have spread throughout the city, and the regional organs of power concerned can no longer control the situation. Hence, to ensure the security of the state, safeguard the lives and property of the people, and to avoid religious riots, the State Council exercising the rights empowered to it under Section 76 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, declares an emergency situation and imposes martial law in Prome Township, Pegu Division.

2. The State Council gives to the chief of staff of the defense services the power of administration and the power of the administration of justice in the region stated in paragraph 3.

3. Prome Township, Pegu Division, shall be under the martial law of the defense services chief of staff with effect from the time of the issue of this notification of martial law.

4. Martial law shall be in force in Prome Township, Pegu Division, effective 1800, 22 July 1988—the 9th day of the waxing moon of Second Waso, 1350 Burmese Era—and shall cease at the time the State Council lifts martial law.

5. The administration of justice shall be carried out under existing laws, and the defense services chief of staff shall have the following rights in the region under martial law and during the martial law period:

a. Courts made up of people's representatives in Prome Township shall continue to carry out the administration of justice, and if necessary, the courts may be expanded with people's representatives.

b. Instructions may be given to carry out summary trials in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code.

6. During the martial law period, an appeal on the judgment handed down by the court may be submitted directly to the martial law administrator. Concerning cases handed over by the martial law administrator, the chief of staff shall have the right to:

a. uphold the sentence,

b. alleviate, or

c. acquit entirely.

7. The chief of staff may personally exercise the state administrative and judicial powers or may delegate the powers to a suitable body or person.

8. The chief of staff, in carrying out his duties by exercising the powers conferred upon him, may form a Martial Law Advisory Committee to assist in the work.

9. The chief of staff shall be responsible to the state council. He shall submit situational reports concerning martial law administration from time to time.

Signed: San Yu, chairman of the State Council, Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

**Martial Law Administrator Named**  
*BK2307071188 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0200 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Text] The Defense Services Chief of Staff Office of the Ministry of Defense issued Notification No 1 yesterday concerning delegation of military administrative powers to the deputy commander of the Central Command, Colonel Aye Kyaw.

The notification states that the defense services chief of staff has delegated to the deputy commander of the Central Command, Col Aye Kyaw, BC8805, in the military administration area with effect from 1800 yesterday by the administrative and judicial powers conferred upon him by the State Council under its Notification No 2/88 issued yesterday.

The notification is signed by General Saw Maung, chief of staff of the Defense Services.

**More on Martial Law Imposition**  
*BK2307000888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1801 GMT 22 Jul 88*

[Text] Rangoon, July 22 (AFP)—The government has proclaimed martial law in the northern Burmese town of Prome, state-run radio and television reported late Friday.

The government had said the situation in Prome had deteriorated beyond the control of the civil administration, the radio and television reported

A State Council order said sporadic public unrest in Prome, 270 kilometers (170 miles) north of here, had spread throughout the whole township and surrounding area since July 16 despite a curfew and ban on public gatherings.

In order to maintain control and ensure the security and safety of the people, the power to maintain peace and justice has been handed over to the Defence Ministry, the reports said.

The government's decision to impose martial law on Prome coincided with a meeting of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) Central Committee here ahead of an extraordinary BSPP congress Saturday.

Prome was placed under martial law at 6 p.m. (1200 GMT) in order to prevent religious conflicts and to maintain peace and order, authorities said.

The Defence Ministry appointed Deputy Central Commander Colonel Aye Kyaw as martial law administrator since Prome came under his jurisdiction.

An advisory board, including government representatives, has also been set up to help the military command carry out its martial law duties.

Several groups of people near the Shawe-San-Daw Pagoda and one group which had surrounded a police station Thursday were dispersed by police who fired into the air, the state-run NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA (NAB) said.

A crowd of 150 people set fire to a house on the outskirts of Prome later Thursday, NAB said.

NAB said that Friday there was widespread rioting and looting of restaurants and teashops and other buildings were set on fire.

Police again fired warning shots into the air to disperse the crowds. No casualties were reported, NAB said, adding that the disturbances had continued into the evening.

Earlier Friday, NAB reported that a group of 25 people wrecked a cattle farm while 30 people stoned the house of a man bearing the Moslem name of U Hussein.

Earlier reports have said Buddhist-Moslem tensions were one of the causes of previous clashes in Prome.

Burma's State Council has announced that Monday [25 July] will be an official public holiday since it is a Moslem holy day when animals are sacrificed.

Riots in Burma's major cities have claimed 52 lives since March, according to official figures.

Unofficial reports put the death toll as high as 200 since riots hit Burma in September when the government demonetised high-value currency notes.

The riots, related to both economic and ethnic issues, have taken on the form of protests against General Ne Win's 26-year-rule, observers said.

Friday's BSPP Central Committee meeting was held amidst tight security and was chaired by BSPP Vice-Chairman President U San Yu.



It approved measures to amend basic party tenets relating to its philosophy of "correlation of man and his environment," reforms of economic policy and guidelines, informed sources said.

"The reforms will be unprecedented and far reaching," they said, adding that substantial measures for economic relaxation were likely.

NAB reported that Gen. Ne Win did not attend the Central Committee meeting but he is expected to address the BSPP congress Saturday.

#### **Central Committee Discusses Changing Ideology**

*BK2207143788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 22 Jul 88*

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee was held in the Saya San Hall at Kyaikkasan grounds at 0900 today. U San Yu, BSPP vice chairman, presided over the meeting while U Win Maung, Central Committee secretary, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary first announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open. Next, U Aye Ko, BSPP general secretary, reported on the convening of the 1988 extraordinary party congress.

Then, U Sein Lwin, BSPP joint general secretary, explained about reporting to the extraordinary party congress about granting the Central Committee the right to amend the party's guiding ideology—the system of correlation of man and his environment. Central Committee members voted to decide the matter.

General Secretary U Aye Ko next explained about the matter of seeking approval from the extraordinary party congress to change economic policies and guiding economic principles and to work accordingly. Central Committee members cast ballots to decide the matter.

Next, U Htwe Han, Central Committee headquarters secretary, reported on amending the procedural rules and prescriptions of the party Constitution, which are connected with the changes in the economic policies and guiding principles, and about asking the extraordinary party congress to empower the Central Committee to carry out the task. Central Committee members decided on the matter by casting ballots.

U Thein Ngwe, Central Committee headquarters secretary, reported on establishment of the Commission for Convening the Extraordinary Party Congress as well as the commission's Executive Committee and five other committees with prior approval from the Central Executive Committee. Central Committee members approved the action taken.

Next, U Aung Thein, Central Committee headquarters secretary, reported on relaxing the party constitutional and procedural rules for the Central Executive Committee. Central Committee members then decided on the matter.

Later, Secretary U Thein Ngwe reported on the agenda for the extraordinary party congress which was approved by the Central Committee members.

Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin then sought the approval of the Central Committee to allow a Central Committee member to resign. Next, he reported on the two vacant seats in the Central Executive Committee; the Central Committee members decided on that matter.

Later, the decisions taken by the Central Committee on granting the Central Committee the right to amend the guiding ideology of the party—the system of correlation of man and his environment; changing the party economic policies and guidelines; and amending the party Constitution and procedural rules governing economic policies and guidelines were announced at the meeting. The resolutions were then endorsed.

The meeting successfully ended then.

#### **Meeting To Prepare for Extraordinary Congress**

*BK2207144388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 22 Jul 88*

[Text] A preliminary meeting for the convening of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Extraordinary Congress was held in the Saya San Hall at Kyaikkasan grounds at 1300 today. U Aye Ko, party general secretary and chairman of the Commission for Convening the Extraordinary Party Congress, presided over the meeting while U Thein Ngwe, secretary of that commission, officiated as secretary.

The secretary first announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open. This was followed by discussions on the extraordinary party congress agenda and the selection of 15 members and 15 alternate members to the panel of chairmen of the congress.

Next, the meeting prepared a list of party congress delegates who would be discussing the party Chairman U Ne Win's speech to be delivered at the congress, the changes to be made to the party ideology—the system of correlation of man and his environment, the changes in the economic policies and guidelines, and the amendments to the party Constitution and procedural rules.

The meeting ended in the afternoon after a speech by the presiding chairman.

**Extraordinary Party Congress Opens in Rangoon**  
*BK2307140688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] opened at 0830 today in the Saya San Hall at the Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon. It was attended by U Ne Win, BSPP chairman; U San Yu, party vice chairman; party congress delegates; and observers.

At today's session of the extraordinary congress Comrade Aung Tha Ban presided as alternate chairman while Comrade Ye Win officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary of the meeting first declared the extraordinary party congress open and announced that the congress was valid as 1,062 out of 1,089 congress delegates, or 97.52 percent of the delegates, were present. Next, the agenda of the extraordinary party congress was read. It was followed by the signing of the record by members of the panel of alternate chairmen and delegates.

Following an opening address by the alternate chairman, Party Chairman U Ne Win delivered an address. The meeting then briefly recessed.

When the meeting resumed, U Aye Ko, BSPP general secretary, reported on the convening of the extraordinary party congress. Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin submitted the matter on the granting of rights to the Central Committee to amend the party's guiding ideology, the System of Correlation of Man and his Environment.

Next, General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the matter on reforms and changes to the state's economic policy and guidelines and implementation. U Htwe Han, Central Committee headquarters secretary, submitted the matter on the granting of rights to carry out amendments to the procedural rules and prescriptions of the party constitution related to changes and reforms on the state economic policy and guidelines.

The 1st day session of the extraordinary party congress ended in the morning.

**Ne Win Asks for Referendum**

*BK2307154688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1347 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Address by Party Chairman U Ne Win to opening session of the extraordinary congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party held at the Saya San Hall in Kyaikkasan grounds, Rangoon, on 23 July—recorded]

[Text] Dear delegates to the party congress: I will explain the reason for convening this extraordinary party congress and the matters that will be submitted, deliberated, and approved at this congress. My explanation will also include other facts that should be clarified.

I believe that the bloody events of March and June show a lack of trust in the government and the party that guides it by the people who were either directly involved or were lending their support to the events. But it is necessary to find out whether it is the majority or the minority that support the people showing the lack of trust. Since it is our belief that the answer to the question—a multiparty or a single party system—can be provided by a referendum, the current congress is requested to approve a national referendum.

If the multiparty system is chosen, the wording in Article 11 of Chapter I of the State Constitution—the party is the sole political party and it shall lead the state—must be replaced with one that would be appropriate for a multiparty system.

Appropriate time is needed to prepare for a national referendum, for instance to print ballots, traveling time for people, and so forth. It should be held roughly (at the end of) September. If possible, it should be held earlier than that.

If the choice is for a multiparty system, we must hold elections for a new parliament. Parties and organizations formed by genuine citizens and independent citizens should register with the election supervisory body, and the registration process should have a time limit. Also the election supervisory body and the organizations that would be competing should decide on the final registration date and on whether independents should be permitted to run in the election. The election supervisory body should then coordinate with the registered parties and organizations to decide on the election date. It is my belief that fixing the election date the earliest would be best for all concerned. The parliament elected as a result of that election will have to draft a state constitution and other necessary laws according to their desire. To ensure that there is not a chaotic situation in the country, it is my request to the existing organizations to continue their responsibilities as much as possible until the new organizations can be established by that parliament. If at the time when the new parliament or the organizations established by that parliament no longer want the existing organizations, it is my request to the current organizations that there be no hesitation in the handing over of duties or, if their help is requested, in continuing to render assistance.

However, if the majority of the people want a single party system, we should go ahead under the existing conditions and regulations created by the party and the current organizations. I wish to make a clarification about my role if the incumbent party were to continue providing the leadership.

[The following recorded passage appears to be read by another person] Because I believe I am indirectly responsible for the tragic events of March and June, and because of my old age, I wish to request the party members to permit me to resign as party chairman as

well as from the party. To enable me to resign from the party, it would be necessary to amend Paragraph C of Section 14 [which partly states "no party member shall have the right to resign from the party once he has attained full-fledged membership"] of the regulations for party members. It is my humble request to amend it. If you do not want to amend that regulation, this party congress is requested to find a way to make a special exception to the rule. I have, with much sadness and regret, not been able to escape from the whirlpool of politics because on every previous occasion that I expressed my desire to retire and resign as chairman, my colleagues tried to stop me. This time round, however, my colleagues have agreed to my resignation, and they, who have submitted their resignation letters to me, have also asked to resign at the same time with me. By they, I mean:

1. U San Yu,
2. U Aye Ko,
3. U Sein Lwin,
4. U Tun Tin, and
5. U Kyaw Htin.

There are many others from within the circle of elders who hold top responsibilities that wish to retire and leave the party. This party congress is requested to make a decision agreeing to the wishes of these people to retire once a new parliament is established and their duties are handed over. Let me ask those who wish to retire and to leave the party to submit their resignations while this party congress is going on.

[Recording in Ne Win's voice resumes] To sum up:

A. The party congress is requested to decide on a nationwide referendum to ascertain the choice of the majority of the people regarding a multiparty or a single party system.

B. If a multiparty system is chosen, we shall have to continue working as I have stated earlier to create the conditions for a multiparty system.

C. If a single party system is chosen, please concur with the wishes of those who want to retire and leave the party, and let the remaining party members continue assuming the responsibilities of the state. Please also concur with the wishes of those who want to resign together with me.

E. [As heard] I wish to declare that I am leaving the political scene notwithstanding the outcome of the people's decision on a multiparty or a single party system.

I have said whatever is necessary [words indistinct]. But regarding the current incidents, for instance the incidents in Taunggyi and in Prome, it appears as if each was learning unruliness from another, and perhaps, they were of the belief they could do whatever they wished. We shall have to make arrangements to ensure that there is restraint and that no more blood is shed as in the incident in Rangoon in June. Although we may make plans, circumstances do arise even without our doing anything. For instance, the incident in March concerned students and civilians who fought at a tea shop.

The government cannot avoid such matters, and so it has to do its duty. What then was the result? The fight between the students and the civilians stopped and the confrontation was then between the government and the students. Hence, to avoid similar incidents in the future, we (?will have to make arrangements).

Regarding the Prome incident which started on 16 or 17 July, it was earlier hoped that the police and the councils could control it. As I stated earlier regarding the need to avoid bloodshed, I have given orders not to use the Army without my knowledge. This is to avoid using it for every little trifling incident but only to use it when really necessary. Because of this, the Prome incident grew worse, and therefore I permitted the use of the Army.

As I stated earlier, I am retiring from politics. However, we shall have to continue the control until the future organizations can assume full responsibility. This is to ensure that no chaos ensues and to keep the country from ruin.

Regarding the control of civil disturbance, I have to inform the people throughout the country that when the Army shoots, it shoots to hit; it does not fire in the air to scare. Therefore, I warn those causing disturbances that they will not be spared if in the future the Army is brought in to control disturbances.

Please bear with me while I still have the opportunity to speak. This part will deal with [words indistinct]. As this may well be my last speech before a gathering of people, after I have spoken on points related to the congress, I would like to explain about an event which the students have misunderstood both my role and that of the troops of the Revolutionary Council.

It is well known that the Student Union Building was dynamited on the morning of 8 July 1962. To explain the events of that day it is necessary to explain my role on the evening 7 July. Upon hearing the sound of shooting at about 1700 in the evening I telephoned to Bo Kyaw Soe to inquire about the situation. I was informed that Sayagyi U Kar [then rector of the Rangoon University] and his family had been sent to a safe place and that some students and eight or nine police force members were wounded. It was reported [words indistinct] to arrest the protesting student leaders and that student leaders had not been arrested.



Informed that some remained inside the union building, I gave the following instructions and advice to prevent further injury to police force members and soldiers:

A. To announce over loudspeakers to those inside the union building that they must leave the building and be arrested and that heavy weapons would be used if they refused to come out;

B. to use recoilless weapons, if necessary, if they do not come out to be arrested;

The points stated above were to be carried out before dusk. I would like to mention an important point here. I and some members of the Revolutionary Council did not participate in discussions and deliberations about dynamiting and destroying [the union building].

Only after I had heard the sound of a massive explosion and the accompanying tremor on the morning of 8 July did I enquire and learn that the union building had been destroyed by dynamite. Many other members of the Revolutionary Council also found out about the matter only after they had heard the sound of the explosion. However, all the members of the Security Committee—formed with members of the Revolutionary Council—and its chairman, Colonel Kyaw Soe, and those responsible for security were at the broadcasting station. Those present were Col Kyaw Soe, chairman of the security committee; Colonel Hla Han; Colonel Saw Myint; Colonel Ba Ni. Among the officers were Colonel Maung Lwin of the Intelligence Service and Police Commissioner U (Ba Aye). There were others along with these persons.

After I had learned of the dynamiting of the union building on 8 July I called in Bo Kyaw Soe and inquired about the matter. He said he destroyed the union building because he took my instruction of 7 July evening about using recoilless guns, if necessary, in arresting the leaders inside the union building, to mean to destroy the union building. In accordance with the decision to practice collective leadership, as a leader of the revolution I broadcast a speech in which I used the words "swords against swords; spears against spears." After 3 or 4 months there were reports among foreign correspondent circles that I gave the order to dynamite the union building while I was very drunk.

I told Bo Kyaw Soe to explain about the 7 July event as I was made to look like the only culprit who had given the order while drunk. Only then did Bo Kyaw Soe say he would disclose the truth about the events. He said previously efforts were made to cover up differences within the Revolutionary Council soon after it came to power. The truth is that on 7 July one of those present at the broadcasting station suggested that as the student union served as the headquarters it should be destroyed. After they deliberated on whether or not to destroy the building they decided that they would destroy it if the general [Ne Win] would agree to it.

Bo Aung Gyi said he would go and inform the general and would get the answer from him as to whether he agreed or not. He then left with Bo Hla Han in a car. Bo Aung Gyi then returned to the broadcasting station and said the general had agreed. The group of persons from the broadcasting station collected equipment and then destroyed the union building.

After I received this account I called in the Revolutionary Council members with the exception of Bo Aung Gyi and informed them that Bo Aung Gyi had spoken to them without actually reporting to me and asking for my opinion and that he had told those at the broadcasting session that I had agreed. After I had learned of the truth, I called in Bo Aung Gyi into my office and told him that I had learned that he had said that I had agreed to destroy the student union. I told him that if he wanted to be a leader and thought he could lead I would resign. I told him to decide whether I or he should resign. He said he would resign and returned to his room and tendered his letter of resignation.

I would present the evidence for the points I have mentioned above. In the second paragraph on page 24 of the document written by Bo Aung Gyi and dated 9 May 1988 he stated: Bo Aung Gyi, the so-called culprit, was on his way toward the general's [Ne Win's] house; when he heard Bo Hla Han telling Sayagyi U Kar at a single-storey house near the Inya Lake Hotel where he had been moved to that an order had been received to dynamite the student union. He took a risk in telephoning Bo Kyaw Soe at the broadcasting station and told him to suspend the matter. I tried to prevent it obliquely by not saying anything when I got there. The first evidence is his own writing.

The second evidence is from the persons who were requested to write the truth they knew about the matter. In the fourth sentence on page 5 of the document he submitted, Colonel Hla Han—Bo Hla Han—wrote that Brigadier General Aung Gyi arrived at that time. When the union (? building matter) was discussed he said to suspend the matter and said he would go to the general and get his order. He then left together with me. On the way, after Colonel (Tin Soe's) house, we dropped by Sayagyi U Kar and tried to get some information. We also disclosed the number of students who were killed and injured. At that time, I informed the Sayagyi that the student union building would be destroyed. Afterward, two of us proceeded to meet the general. When he met the general, Brig Gen Aung Gyi reported on the situation, but the union building matter was not included in his report. It would be very difficult (?to return, I thought). When we got back into the car I reminded him that that matter had not been reported to the general. When Brig Gen Aung Gyi said never mind. I kept silent. When we got back to the broadcasting station, I heard Brig Gen Aung Gyi saying okay to Col Kyaw Soe.

These two points show, as I mentioned earlier, that it was made to appear as if I knew and I instructed although I did not know. The other people destroyed it thinking I had agreed to it.

I conclude my speech by asking the entire public to look at both sides and decide by themselves who was the real culprit responsible for the destruction of the student union building. [applause]

#### **Delegates Comments on Resignations**

*BK2407150988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1350 GMT 24 Jul 88*

[Summary] "Dear listeners: Delegates from various states and divisions took the floor today to discuss the speech by Party Chairman U Ne Win that was delivered yesterday at the extraordinary party congress under way at the Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon.

"Among the discussions were:

[Begin recording] "Esteemed chairman, members of the panel of chairmen, and delegates, I am, Comrade (Nan Nan Bauk), a delegate from the Kachin State Regional Party Committee area.

"Burma is a country where many ethnic people live together, and therefore national unity is something that we must have without fail. Because of the bitter experiences we have had in the past in building national unity, I believe it is impossible to have a multiparty system. Moreover, since a multiparty system lacks control, and since it accepts and practices absolute democracy, it can encounter difficulties in providing decisive leadership and in implementing an effective line and correct policies. A single party system is most effective and appropriate at a time such as the present when the state economy is being built into a strong one. Since building the economy is the main objective today, we should concentrate on building the economy only. Hence, since it is still too premature, I move that the proposal to hold a national referendum be reconsidered.

"Esteemed chairman and members of the panel of chairmen, I, as a citizen, a party member, and on behalf of the whole delegation from the Kachin State Regional Party Committee, felt a sense of loss and deep sorrow on hearing at the opening session of the party congress that the party chairman and the other leaders wanted to retire.

"The party chairman is the one who laid the foundation for building a Burmese socialist society that would ensure a peaceful and pleasant life for the working people and provide food, clothing, and shelter. It is our desire and our request that the chairman continue to provide leadership until (?all-round) success has been achieved. Therefore, delegates from the Kachin State Regional Party Committee will have to express their total opposition to the request by the party chairman and the state leaders to retire."

Next, "Comrade Maung Ko of Shwebo Township, Sagaing Division Regional Party Committee," discussed Party Chairman U Ne Win's speech in which he said that

he would retire from politics and that the result of the national referendum would not have any bearing on his decision. "We, the party congress, felt a deep sense of sorrow about it. The party chairman, who cannot be separated from the history of revolution in Burma and who has provided the leadership, I recall, stated even at the time of the founding of the party that he did not want to be an eternal leader. History has proved that the party chairman does not lust for power or rank but has done his very best to fulfill his historic duty in the interests of the country and the people. He is also a national leader respected internationally. Hence, whatever the situation may be today, whatever the difficulties and obstructions we may be encountering, and whatever instigations there may be, I propose that the party chairman and the present leaders should continue to provide leadership until all the difficulties being encountered today are solved."

"Esteemed chairman, the party chairman has stated at this party congress the truth behind the July incident" and this will clear the minds of the people and the students. "Whoever may be behind and whatever the attempt to distort a historic event, the statements by the party chairman accurately explain the historic event. Since the party chairman's speech clears the doubts and suspicions among the people, and since it sets a precedence in giving timely explanations, I fully endorse it.

"Esteemed chairman, members of the panel of chairmen, and delegates, I am Comrade Maung Thein, a party congress delegate from the Armed Forces Party Organizing Committee. The party chairman said he believed that a national referendum would answer the question of whether to choose a multiparty or a single party system, and the current congress is requested to approve the holding of a national referendum. The chairman's speech shows his concern for the people's welfare and interests and his search for ways to meet the genuine desires of the people. In holding a national referendum, it will be necessary to work more for a valid referendum rather than a successful one. I would like to say that the Armed Forces would conscientiously discharge whatever duties are assigned it for the successful holding of the referendum.

"The party chairman said that because he believed that he was indirectly responsible for the tragic events of March and June, and because of his old age, he requested that he be allowed to resign as party chairman as well as a party member." He said that he and the other leaders wanted to resign. "If the party chairman has already decided to retire from the party, I wish to urge him to reconsider the decision for the sake of the interests of the country."

The chairman also explained an event that had caused misunderstanding about his role and that of the Revolutionary Council troops in connection with the demolition of the University Students Union Building on 8 July 1962. "In connection with this event, Brigadier General



Aung Gyi instigated students and the people to misunderstand the role of the chairman. He took the opportunity to exploit the student union issue in inciting the people to rise up to divide and destroy outright the country's three main forces—the people, the Armed Forces and the national leaders. He fabricated and exaggerated figures on casualty figures during the March and June events to confuse the people and wrote documents and distributed them among the people and students. He tried to create misunderstanding between the leaders and the Armed Forces and presented himself as a person who respected and remained loyal to the chairman in order to obtain power for himself."

He also said in his document that he did not know in advance about the 1962 coup d'etat by the Revolutionary Council. He was then the second leader in the Armed Forces. His denial of any knowledge of the coup shows his dishonesty. "Moreover, he stated in his letters that the former Prime Minister, U Nu, told him that when one day General Ne Win changes his mind and changes the administrative system to hold elections, I will not be able to join because of my old age, but you all should be prepared for it. Therefore, he has started engaging in politics. Moreover, although former Brig Gen Aung Gyi insists in his writings that he is loyal to the chairman, it is disclosed in his documents that although he was told of U Nu's plan to go abroad to stage a rebellion against the state, he did not inform the chairman."

"Thus, if he is a true patriot who loves the country, he would not be inconsistent in his words and deeds." [end recording]

#### **Resignation Reportedly Accepted**

BK2507103288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT  
25 Jul 88

[Text] Rangoon, July 25 (AFP)—A special congress of Burma's ruling party has accepted the resignation of its chairman Ne Win, the country's strongman since 1962, diplomatic sources here said Monday [25 July].

The congress, called in the wake of unrest seen as anti-Ne Win, rejected the idea of holding a referendum on changing the single-party system but approved economic reforms to open up the rigid, socialist economy, the sources said.

The general said Saturday he was resigning because he felt partly responsible for riots in June and March in which at least 50 people died.

General Ne Win's Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) is the only legal political party in Burma.

#### **Economic Reforms Proposed**

BK2407080788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Text] U Aye Ko, general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], reported on the changes to be made in state economic policies and guidelines at the opening session of the extraordinary party congress yesterday.

In his report, U Aye Ko said that in the past when yearly plans were implemented in accordance with 4-year economic plans, there were occasions when the directives of those plans were successfully met and there were also times that the plan directives could not be implemented effectively. While implementing the economic objectives, the situation today is that there is no harmony between the economic enterprises and between the different sectors within an economic enterprise, production has declined, economic enterprises cannot be managed effectively in a commercial way, working skills have deteriorated, and losses and waste cannot be controlled effectively. Because of these weaknesses and as a result of adverse repercussions from the world economic conditions today, the state economic situation is declining, and therefore changes needed to be made economically.

Based on the concrete conditions in the state and looking forward to the interests of the people, the Lanzin [BSPP] Party has, from time to time, made changes to its policies and guidelines. In correcting the economic decline that the state is experiencing today, it would be necessary to make full use of the productive forces in the state and to boost production in the country by enabling the private, public, and cooperatives sectors to equally perform economic tasks. In endeavoring to boost production in these three sectors, it would be necessary to create conditions and provide guarantees that would ensure private entrepreneurs to step up investment and encourage their dynamic participation.

Since changes to the economic plan guidelines and policies can only be made with the approval of a party congress, U Aye Ko made the proposals to the congress to introduce reforms in each economic sector:

The following should be implemented to improve agricultural production:

A. Allow state, cooperative, and private sectors to engage in agricultural production to produce and trade according to their wish; included are all currently controlled crops such as jute, rubber, cotton, sugarcane, coffee beans, Virginia tobacco.

B. Provide guarantees to the right to farm, give incentives to develop and expand new farm lands;



C. Give the right to ownership during the period of commercial production of long-term crops used as industrial raw materials and long-term crops bearing plants and trees;

D. Allow the private sector to buy and use farm machinery, including tractors and trailers, to encourage development and expansion of fallow lands and to promote multicropping;

E. Strive to balance expenditure for production of crops and selling price to help boost agricultural production;

F. Effectively practice economically viable methods, including price policy;

The following tasks are to be carried out to improve meat and fish production:

A. Allow public, cooperatives, and private sectors to operate and trade fish and shrimp by both trawling inland and in coastal and offshore areas.

B. With the exception of breeding areas designated as research areas by the state, the public, cooperatives, and the private sectors should be permitted to operate through, a bidding system, all fish breeding operations.

The following should be implemented regarding the Forestry sector:

A. The state should be in charge of nurseries and conservation of forests.

B. The public sector should solely be in charge of teak production and sales both locally and abroad.

C. The public, cooperatives, and private sectors should be permitted to produce, both in finished and in raw forms, hardwood, other types of timber, and forestry products, and to sell them locally as well as abroad.

The following should be implemented to improve the mining sector:

A. Only the state sector is to be allowed in exploration, production, trading and sale of oil and natural gas. Exception: Allow cooperatives to have the right to production from small oil wells not operated by the state.

B. Only the state sector is to be allowed in the exploration, production, and export of pearls, jade, and gems.

C. With the exception of the gems mentioned in the Subsection (B), cooperatives and private sectors are to engage in the exploration, production, and sale of minerals only with the permission from the state.

The following should be implemented to improve industrial production:

With the exception of the production of weapons and ammunition, state, cooperatives, and private sectors are to be allowed to establish and operate all light, medium, and heavy industries.

The following should be implemented to improve the production and use of electric power:

Public, cooperative, and private sectors are to be permitted in the generation of electric power from water, machinery, and other sources. However, cooperatives and private sectors engaged in the production of electrical power are to operate according to the laws and regulations.

The following should be implemented in the construction industry:

Public, cooperative, and private sectors are to be allowed in the construction of roads, bridges, buildings, and homes.

The following should be implemented in transport and communication:

A. Only the state sector is allowed to operate communications;

B. The public sector is to operate air and rail transport as at present.

C. Public, cooperative, and private sectors are to be allowed to build, assemble, and repair transport vehicles other than those mentioned in the Subsection (B) in transport sector.

D. Public, cooperative, and private sectors are to be allowed to operate any other internal transport sectors.

The following are to be implemented in the financial sector:

A. The public sector is to undertake, manage and operate the financial sector.

B. Necessary reform will be introduced to the banking system so as to gain the confidence of the working people in the banking system and to facilitate banking operations.

C. Revenue collection will be changed to suit the economic reforms being constituted.

D. A systematic credit plan and cash plan will be drawn up.

The following should be implemented in the trading sector:

A. The public, cooperatives, and private sectors are to be permitted to engage in all local and foreign trade. However, while engaging in foreign trade, due consideration should be given to the sufficiency of local consumption of main consumer crops—rice and paddy, beans and pulses, and maize.

B. Expand private services operations.

C. Carry out commercial activities at the border.

D. To ensure the regular and expeditious circulation and flow of goods, those checks, curbs, and hindrances which hamper business and trade should be avoided.

The following are to be undertaken in conformity with the economic changes:

A. In connection with the matter of accumulating capital and utilizing higher techniques and know-how to boost production in all the branches of the economy, joint ventures, with the permission of the state, should be allowed between the public and the cooperative sectors; between the public and private sectors; between private concerns; between governments; between the public sector and foreign private concerns; between the cooperative sector and foreign private concerns; and between local private concerns and foreign private concerns.

B. The state should make effective arrangements and provide guarantees in connection with business and principal invested by private concerns in the economic enterprises permitted by the state.

C. The fifth party congress' guidelines are to be effected when mutually beneficial cooperation with foreign countries and foreign economic organizations is undertaken for limited periods of time, when large amounts of capital investment are needed, and when advanced techniques and know-how and machinery and equipment are required to be undertaken. Laws and by-laws needed for such undertakings are to be made.

D. The laws and rules made for each kind of business are to be reviewed and revised, to facilitate the activities of the public sector, the cooperatives sector, and the private sector.

The following are to be carried out in public relations works:

A. Only the public sector is to undertake broadcasting and television.

B. Public, cooperative, and private sectors are to be allowed to publish newspapers, journals, and magazines.

The following are to be carried out in public entertainment:

A. Public, cooperative and private sectors are to be allowed to construct and operate cinema halls and show movies in major towns.

B. Public, cooperative and private sectors are to operate in the theater and music industry, as at present.

U Aye Ko said that the economic reforms to be carried out are aimed at improving the whole national economy and that it is necessary for the entire nation to endeavor, in a spirit of patriotism and national pride and determination, to catch up with the developed and developing countries in order to contribute to the success of the national economic system. He added that the national economic reforms are not only for the interest of each individual citizen, but also for the interest of the entire nation. Thus, the people are urged to earnestly participate in the tasks aimed at economic development.

#### Report on Second Day Sessions

BK2407141388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] continued for the 2d day at 0830 this morning in the Saya San Hall at the Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon. It was attended by party congress delegates led by U San Yu, party vice chairman, and observers.

During the morning session Comrade Win Maung presided as alternate chairman while Comrade Thaung Dan officiated as secretary of the meeting.

Comrade Thaung Dan first declared the 2d day of the meeting open. The meeting was recessed for lunch after 15 party congress delegates discussed the speech of the BSPP chairman.

When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, Comrade U Maung presided as alternate chairman while Comrade Myint Aung served as secretary of the meeting. According to the meeting agenda, 12 party congress delegates discussed the matter on reforms and changes to the state economic policy and guidelines and implementation. Next, three party congress delegates discussed the granting of rights to the Central Committee to carry out amendments to the party's guiding ideology, the System of Correlation of Man and His Environment, and granting rights to the Central Committee to carry out amendments to and implementation of the party constitution and procedural rules and prescriptions related to the reforms and changes to the state economic policy and guidelines.

The 2d day session of the extraordinary party congress ended in the evening.

### **People's Assembly Session Set**

*BK2407134188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 24 Jul 88*

[Notification No 3/8, dated 24 July 1988—the 11th day of the waxing moon of Second Waso, 1350 Burmese Era—of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma convening an extraordinary session of the Fourth People's Assembly]

[Text] The State Council, after consultations with the panel of chairmen of the People's Assembly, hereby will convene an extraordinary session of the Fourth People's Assembly in Rangoon at 1000 on Wednesday, 27 July 1988—the 14th day of the waxing moon of Second Waso, 1350 Burmese Era.

Signed: San Yu, chairman, State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Malaysia**

#### **Cyprus Considers Contesting UN Seat**

*BK2207120388 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1126 GMT 22 Jul 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 22 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Cyprus is considering Malaysia's suggestion that it contest a UN Security Council seat to be vacated by Algeria instead of another seat to be relinquished by Japan, for which Malaysia and Bangladesh are also bidding.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou told a news conference here Friday at the end of his three-day visit that Cyprus would assess whether it is possible to contest the Algerian seat.

However, he said that it might not be possible for Cyprus to contest the Algerian seat, because it "mainly belongs to Arab countries."

Malaysia, Cyprus, and Bangladesh are bidding for the 1989-90 term temporary seat.

The five permanent members of the Security Council are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China while the current temporary members are Algeria, Japan, Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Nepal, Senegal, West Germany, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Iakovou had suggested Thursday that the three countries hold an informal meeting in September.

He said that his country, which had never been a member of the Security Council, had genuine wishes to serve the international community through the Security Council.

"After being a member of the United Nations for some 30 years, we could make contributions on behalf of the international community," he said.

But he assured that Cyprus did not see the possible contest with an adversarial approach and was willing to discuss the matter further with Malaysia and Bangladesh at the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] meeting.

### **Singapore**

#### **Foreign Minister To Attend Informal Meeting**

*BK2307112388 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr S. Dhanabalan, says he will attend the informal talks on Cambodia to be held in the Indonesian city of Bogor on Monday [25 July]. He will leave for Indonesia tomorrow.

Mr Dhanabalan announced this at Changi Airport after meeting Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who recently resigned as president of the CGDK. The prince and his wife were on transit to Indonesia. Prince Sihanouk is going to Indonesia for talks with President Suharto.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Hun Sen Leaves for Jakarta; May Meet Sihanouk**

*BK2307115488 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1126 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 23—A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea left here this morning for Jakarta to attend the "cocktail party" scheduled for July 25 in line with the agreements reached in Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) last year by Vietnam and Indonesia, representatives of the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries.

The visit is made at the invitation of the Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas.

The PRK delegation led by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, includes Dit Munti, first deputy foreign minister, Cham Prasit, deputy minister to the Council of Ministers, and Sok An, deputy foreign minister.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by several senior Kampuchean officials including Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mat Ly, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly. Members of diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh were present.



Speaking at a press briefing before his departure, Hun Sen said: "I will participate in the 'cocktail party' if it is held and proceeded in conformity with the principles already agreed upon. I will discuss with other opposing Khmer factions the settlement of the Kampuchean issue."

"The success of this informal meeting," he went on, "depends on the goodwill and realistic views of all parties concerned and on their sincerity to resolve the conflict without outside interference."

"At the second phase of the meeting with the participation of the four Khmer factions and Indochinese and ASEAN countries, we will discuss the international aspect of the Kampuchean problem and the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia," Hun Sen further said.

Hun Sen stressed: "Our delegation will do all we can to achieve national reconciliation, an earnest desire of the Kampuchean people."

Asked about the possibility for a Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Jakarta outside the framework of the "cocktail party," Hun Sen said: "Prince Sihanouk and I have met twice. I think there is no obstacle for another meeting."

#### **Sihanouk Thanks 'Arafat for Support**

JN2207172588 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1604 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, yesterday received a message from Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The message deals with the latest developments in resolving the Cambodian problem.

In his message, the prince says: "I am very grateful for your excellency's noble and firm efforts to help in finding a fair settlement for Cambodia's tragic problem."

He added: "I believe I should bring to the attention of your excellency the latest developments in the Cambodian arena. I should always remain indebted to your excellency for your noble support and help. I send to you my highest appreciation and respect."

#### **Government Frees 10 Captured Thai Soldiers**

BK2307070788 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT  
23 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jul (SPK)—The PRK Government on 19 July released in the border province of Koh Kong 10 Thai soldiers, including officers who had been captured during the 1984-85 dry season campaign.

On this occasion, Commander Duongchai Kongkeo thanked the Cambodian Government for whatever it had done to him during his detention. He said he was very impressed by the miraculous rebirth of the Cambodian people who, according to him, are completely different from the Pol Pot regime. He said that in giving shelter to the Pol Potists, the government of his country runs counter to the aspiration of the Cambodian and Thai peoples.

#### **FUNCINPEC, ANS Willing To Accept Accord**

BK2407062688 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Text] The office of the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia issued a communique today saying that the delegation of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC] and the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] to the informal meeting on Cambodia in Indonesia is ready to unconditionally accept any accord to be reached by the three Cambodian parties at this meeting.

The communique also stressed that Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the ANS, is not the head of the delegation representing Democratic Kampuchea; he only leads the delegation of the FUNCINPEC and ANS to this informal meeting.

The five-man delegation of the FUNCINPEC and ANS is to reach Indonesia this Sunday.

The communique also thanked President Suharto, the Indonesian people, and Indonesia for welcoming the delegation and for all the efforts that make this joint meeting of all Khmer factions in quest of a solution to the Cambodian problem possible.

#### **Son Sann Leaves for Jakarta Meeting**

BK2307083088 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Excerpt] His Excellency Son Sann, chairman of the KPNLF and prime minister of the CGDK, has urged Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge to lay down their arms after Vietnam has pulled out.

His Excellency Son Sann made this statement just before he left Paris for Indonesia to attend the informal meeting on Cambodia scheduled for early next week. [passage omitted]

**1,400 SRV Soldiers Sent to Border Area**  
*BK2307010188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 22 Jul 88*

[Text] In mid-July, the Vietnamese enemy sent 1,400 Vietnamese soldiers from Phnom Penh to station along Route 10 on Pailin battlefield.

This report clearly laid bare the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitful propaganda that they are withdrawing 50,000 troops from Cambodia, moving their troops 30 km from the Thai-Cambodian border, and placing the remaining Vietnamese soldiers under the command of the Phnom Penh puppets.

But in fact, the Cambodian people in all localities, particularly those living in the eastern part of the country adjacent to Vietnamese border, have never seen even a truckload of Vietnamese soldiers crossing the Cambodian border into Vietnam. On the contrary, they only saw fresh Vietnamese troops being sent from Vietnam across the border into Cambodia.

The Vietnamese propaganda about moving Vietnamese troops from the Cambodian-Thai border to area 30 km inside Cambodia was untrue.

On the contrary, what the Cambodian people saw was that the Vietnamese enemy has kept sending more troops to the battlefields on the western border of Cambodia in order to resist DK forces as proved by the above-mentioned report.

The Vietnamese propaganda about placing the remaining Vietnamese troops under the command of the Vietnamese puppets was even more untrue.

All of this is very ridiculous to the Cambodian people who are well aware of the true nature of both the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets. This is because what had happened on the Cambodian battlefield during the past nearly 10 years was that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors were the ones who command, control, and manage all affairs, from top to village and commune levels. The Vietnamese puppets know nothing. They have no right to manage anything nor the capability to command their Vietnamese boss.

This clearly proves that the Vietnamese announcements about withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, about moving Vietnamese troops 30 km from the Cambodian-Thai border, and about placing the remaining Vietnamese troops under the command of the Vietnamese puppets are just deceitful propaganda.

**SRV Sends 'Fresh Troops' to Siem Reap**  
*BK2507011188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 24 Jul 88*

[Text] On 15 July, the Vietnamese enemy sent fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Siem Reap battlefield by stationing more than 200 of them in Svay Leu and 100 others in Sot Nikom and Banteay Srei.

This report clearly proves that the Vietnamese enemy has not withdrawn its troops from Cambodia as it deceitfully announced. On the contrary, it has sent more fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' recent and past announcements about troop withdrawal are just deceitful propaganda to fool world public opinion.

**VONADK Doubts Hanoi's Troop Pullout Pledge**  
*BK2407095188 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Again Announces a False Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] Meeting with Soviet Leader Gorbachev in Moscow on 20 July, Nguyen Van Linh, leader of the Hanoi authorities, said that Vietnam might withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by the end of 1989. This news has generated much suspicion among world opinion, and it was noted that the latest pronouncement on troop withdrawals by the Hanoi leader came immediately before the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia and at a time when the world is putting strong pressure on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

What is the real situation on the Cambodian battlefield?

In reality, on the Cambodian battlefield at present, fighting remains fierce and intense every day. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not sent a single truckload of troops back across the border to Vietnam. On the contrary, they have brought more fresh Vietnamese troops to the Cambodian battlefield.

As for the situation on the battlefield at Cambodia's western border, from which the Hanoi authorities claim to have pulled back their troops 30 km, uninterrupted fighting remains fierce. In fact, not only have the Vietnamese enemy aggressors failed to withdraw their troops 30 km from the border, but they have even sent in more Vietnamese troops to Cambodia's western border battlefield to oppose the National Army of the DK. Fierce fighting is taking place daily on the Peam Ta battlefield, the Samlot battlefield, the Pailin battlefield, the Sisophon battlefield south of National Route 5, the Sisophon-Phnum Malai battlefield, the Sisophon battlefield

north of National Route 5, the Samraong-Anlung Veng battlefield in Oddar Meanchey Province, and the Choam Khsan battlefield of Preah Vihear Province.

On all the above-mentioned battlefields along the Cambodian-Thai border, some of the hottest battlegrounds are located only 2-5 km from the border.

Given this situation, it is obvious that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made no preparations at all to withdraw even a single unit of their troops from Cambodia. Therefore, Nguyen Van Linh's latest so-called troop withdrawal announcement, not unlike previous Vietnamese troop withdrawal announcements, is merely another trick to deceive world public opinion. It is aimed at fooling world public opinion into believing, wrongly of course, that Vietnam has changed its strategic expansionist and aggressive stance, that it wants to settle the Cambodian problem politically, that it wants to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia, and so on. In so doing, the Hanoi authorities are attempting, on the one hand, to lull the vigilance of the Cambodian people and international community and deaden the fighting determination of the Cambodian people and other patriotic resistance forces and, on the other hand, to relax the pressure of the international community.

However, for the past nearly 10 years, the Cambodian people have gained much experience and have become very well aware of the deceitful, cunning, and extremely wicked, cruel, and fascist nature of the Hanoi aggressors who, by ambition, are bent on swallowing the territory of Cambodia and other neighboring countries in order to set up their stinking Indochinese Federation. The international community itself is not unfamiliar with the deceitful, cunning, and tricky nature and the mendacious and deceiving maneuvers of the Hanoi enemy aggressors brought into display annually over the past 10 years. They therefore do not believe the empty promises of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Instead, they continue to put pressure on Vietnam and continue to demand that it withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with UN resolutions through concrete actions, namely by really withdrawing them and not just by making lies about withdrawing them.

**Vietnamese Reportedly Poison 25 Workers**  
BK2507011588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Excerpt] On 1 July, the Vietnamese supervisors at Ta Pao rubber plantation in Tbong Khmum District of Kompong Cham Province mixed poison in rice and drinking water of the Ta Pao rubber plantation workers who were forced to serve them, causing 25 workers to die instantly. [passage omitted]

## Indonesia

**Sihanouk Arrives in Jakarta 23 Jul**  
BK2307095088 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0921 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 23 (ANTARA-OANA)—The talks between President Suharto and Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is scheduled to arrive here Saturday afternoon, will be held at the Merdeka Palace on Monday [25 July], while at the palace in Bogor, some 60 km south of here, the warring parties in Kampuchea will begin their discussions for a solution of the conflict in Indochina.

Only three of his six days of visit to Indonesia this time will be filled with a program, while in the remaining days in Indonesia, the Kampuchean resistance chief and his wife Princess Monique, will have a free program. No detail is available up to Saturday afternoon concerning what will Sihanouk and his wife during the free time. [sentence as received]

Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique, in the company of their son Prince Sihamoni, arrived on a Singapore Airlines plane at the Sukarno-Hatta airport at 3.45 pm as guest of President Suharto.

They were welcomed by Coordinating Minister for Social Affairs Suparjo Rustam and [words indistinct]. From the airport they were driven direct to the [words indistinct] for a courtesy call on President Suharto.

**Suharto, Sihanouk Hold Talks**  
BK2507085788 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0815 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 25 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto and visiting Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk at Merdeka Palace here Monday discussed ways and steps to be taken in an effort to make the current Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) on the Kampuchean issue in Bogor a success, although they were aware that the problem was very difficult and complex.

Minister/State Secretary Mardiono told newsmen after the two-hour meeting that since the Kampuchean problem was very complex, a discussion on such a problem could not be completed in one meeting only.

The JIM, the first of its kind to discuss the nine-year-old Kampuchean issue, started in Bogor, 60 km south of here, on Monday morning and is attended by all warring parties and other interested parties in the issue.

Prince Sihanouk, who resigned as the president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) on July 10 and then cancelled his planned visit to Jakarta scheduled for July 11.



Murdiono, who usually briefed the newsmen on results of President Suharto's discussions with his guests, admitted that he was unable to provide more information on the Suharto-Sihanouk talks, since there were some complexities on the issue they discussed.

### Laos

#### **Kaysone Phomvihan Receives CPV Delegation**

BK2307104988 *Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Text] Vientiane, July 23 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers received here yesterday a delegation of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by its head Hoang Bich Son, who is also a member of the CPV CC.

Having hailed the present visit of the delegation, the general secretary talked with his guests [about] issues of mutual interest, particularly the world and regional situations which are in favour of the revolution.

Issues relating to the strengthening of the special relations and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries for the cause of national defence and construction in each country were touched upon.

#### **Delegation Ends Visit**

BK2407052488 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the CPV Central Committee led by Comrade Hoang Bich Son, chief of the committee and also member of the CPV Central Committee, ended a 4-day friendship visit to the LPDR and left for home on the morning of 23 July. During the visit, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and held consultative meeting and exchanged lessons with a delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP Central Committee. It also visited some economic and cultural establishments.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister, and chief of the office of the LPRP Central Committee and office of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party Central Committee. Comrade Nguyen Sy Hoat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV, along with a number of cadres concerned were also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

#### **Kaysone Phomvihan Addresses Youth Meeting**

BK2107064088 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 13 Jul 88*

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, delivered at Second National Congress of Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union in Vientiane on 13 July—recorded]

[Text] Today, I am very pleased to attend the Second National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU]. The congress reflects the solidarity and harmony of youths and will lead to the promotion and expansion of their shock and creative role. It is a congress to transform the viewpoints and working procedures of Lao youths of various tribes to defend the country and build it into a peaceful, independent, unified, prosperous, and strong country. First of all, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I would like to wholeheartedly salute and greet the Lao youth representatives of the various tribes from the many services and localities throughout the country [applause], who are heroically striving to overcome various difficulties and obstacles in taking the lead to implement the line, policies, and plans of the party and state. [applause] I also would like to take this occasion to ask you, comrades, to convey my warm greetings and affection to all youths and young pioneers of the various tribes and both sexes throughout the country. [applause]

In particular, I would like to hail the youth representatives of the past generation who have scored great meritorious deeds in fostering, educating, and training the present youths to be worthy of being the beloved and good children of the heroic Lao people and who, as parents, have demonstrated profound affection and paid unceasing attention to the young pioneers. I would like to express love, salutations, and welcome to the various foreign youth delegations which have brought with them the friendship and precious support and assistance to the Lao people of the various tribes, in particular to our Lao youths. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, the party Central Committee is very proud to note that since their first national congress, the LPRYU and the Lao youths throughout the country have promoted and expanded their shock role and initiatives, endeavored to march forward in carrying out the three-solidarity and four-offensive movements, and thereby scored many outstanding achievements. The Lao youths throughout the country, with the youths in the Armed Forces as the key force, have heroically surmounted all difficulties and obstacles in a spirit of sacrifice to defend the national independence and sovereignty and to safeguard our people's peaceful labor to build the country. Our young combatants—who stand guard along the long border and in the remote, mountainous areas from north to south—are pursuing the traditions of their fathers and elder brothers, together

with the people, to build the foundations and to motivate and persuade the people of the various tribes to unite and join in defending the country and building a new life.

The victorious fighting in the three villages of Paklai District and in Na Banoi canton, Boten District, has proved the earnest patriotic spirit and the strong determination of our people and our youths throughout the country in safeguarding the new system and defending our country. The youths in the Armed Forces have enhanced revolutionary heroism and have fought in an intelligent manner and with initiative not yielding to the shower of bullets and bombs of the enemies. They have heroically fought the enemies who have maintained tens times as much as the power more than they have, thereby securely defending the sacred territory of the country. In the combat operations to defend the country in Boten District, nine army youths have been named heroes, which represents 60 percent of the total heroes, and 38 others have been named emulation combatants, which represents 64 percent of the total emulation combatants.

Youths throughout the country have enthusiastically provided support and assistance for the combatants in the Boten battlefield by donating blood, volunteering to fight, transporting supplies to the front line, sending foodstuffs, medicine, and other necessary items as gifts to the brotherly combatants. Hundreds of youths from many localities, offices, organizations, and business production establishments have volunteered to work in the front line despite of the fact that only one or two from each production unit needed. All these good deeds have proved that our youths of the present generation have been worthy of being the successors to pursue the revolutionary traditions of the people in the past generation and have deserved to be named the heroic youths of the heroic Lao nation. [applause]

On the economic battle front, the youths have also explicitly displayed their shock role. The youths in all areas throughout the country, including those in remote areas, have willingly accepted all difficult tasks and responsibilities entrusted to them by the party and state and have fulfilled them in accordance with the slogan: where there are difficulties, the youths take offensive to conquer them; where there are troubles, the youths show up to cure them; and where things need to be done by the nation, the youths come out to voluntarily offer their services.

The youths have energetically toiled and exerted great efforts to construct roads and bridges, dig canals, build irrigation dikes, fight droughts, plant dry-season rice, and apply new technology in intensive agriculture, plant industrial trees, exploit timber, safeguard forests and the natural environment, engage in transport and goods circulation, and be ready to do everything to expand production and improve the living conditions of the multiethnic people, and strive for the country's prosperity.

Youths in many localities have registered outstanding achievements. For example, youths in Oudomsai, Houa Phan, and Savannakhet Provinces have entered into contracts to actively build and repair roads and irrigation systems thus contributing to the change in their hometowns. Youths in Vientiane Municipality and Province have organized youth volunteers to carry out both economic and cultural projects on contract, used their own financial resources, held training courses for youth cadres, and launched youth activities with financial self-sufficiency. We praise the youth movement for having creatively promoted and expanded their application of technology and increasing their efficiency in line with the slogan: production, creativity, and thrift. Youths in many factories and enterprises such as those in the Lao electricity company, Lao-Soviet friendship factory, Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Factory, and grassroots handicrafts and consumer goods production sectors have concentrated on modifying their production tools and production lines and systems thus upgrading the quality of products resulting in enormous savings for the country. Another commendable event is the 1987 international youth scientific innovation exhibition to which Lao youths sent 224 products for display and managed to win one gold, four silver, and 12 copper medals.

Implementing the policy of placing education one step ahead, youth organizations throughout the country have enthusiastically contributed to the elimination of illiteracy, cultural promotion among the people of different ethnicities and mobilized the movements to eliminate unfounded beliefs and fight against decadent culture and build up a civilized and progressive way of life. Youths in the education sector have played a leading role in the movement of teaching well and learning well while those in the public health sector hold aloft their model spirit in serving patients who are treated as their own fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters. Through different forms of activities such as seminars, lectures, and other educational, cultural, arts, literature, and sports activities, youths in our country have attentively contributed to the building of new socialist people checking the consequences of the reactionaries' psychological warfare and schemes to revive the decadent culture.

In the new revolutionary era, the traditional special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia has been ceaselessly expanded. Youths in the three fraternal countries have been closely united to defend national independence and sovereignty and reconstruct their countries and together march forward to actively contribute to the defense of peace and stability in the region and the world. For the benefit of peace and well-being of youths, youths in our country together with youths in the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and in the world have been strenuously struggling for world peace and security in a well timing manner.

Through activities aimed at promoting friendship and good neighborliness, and brotherly relations, our Lao youths have actively contributed to the fostering of



mutual understanding between the Lao and Thai people and together foiled schemes to trigger confrontation and clashes between the two countries. The party Central Committee highly assesses the aforesaid foreign affairs activities and regard them as the significant contribution to the revolutionization of the foreign policy of our party and state. [applause]

Throughout the past, our party and state as well as fathers and mothers have created favorable conditions for our youths to further heighten and promote their potentials, knowledge, and education, exert their labor, pay attention to their both moral and material interests, and dedicate themselves to the defense and construction of the country and to the pursuance of their lofty aspiration. The youths who are conscious of revolutionary ideology and possess cultural and technical values have been selected to join guiding organizations of the party and administrations at all levels. More youths are continuously enlisted in the ranks and files of our party. The role of youths is being promoted and expanded in every aspect of social life. Youth organizations have been improved, tested, tampered, and expanded. Youths in our country have the generation that is conscious of revolutionary ideology. Their [word indistinct] in all aspects has been heightened so that they can be the masters of their country and their future shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and friends in the world.

At this solemn stage, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I would once again like to wholeheartedly praise and hail the youths throughout the country for maintaining, promoting, and expanding their fine nature and shock role and for positively contributing to the common victories of the entire nation, thus showing themselves to be worthy of serving as the strong right arm of the heroic Lao people and deserving to be their beloved and good. [applause]

I wholeheartedly hail the party and administrative committees as well as mass organizations at various levels for accepting their strategic roles and position in youth work, attentively educating, training, and tempering the youths, and creating favorable conditions for them to contribute to the nation and to grow and develop. [applause] I wholeheartedly hail the parents, brothers, and sisters for heartily and affectionately taking care of and assisting the young pioneers, thus positively contributing to building the youths into new, socialist men who worthily serve as successors in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the past generation. [applause] I would like to express profound gratitude to the parties, states, and peoples of various fraternal and friendly countries in the world, in particular the youths of various countries, for rendering great and precious support and assistance to the LPDR and to Lao youths of various tribes, thus contributing to the growth and maturity of the LPRYU. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, in this congress I would like you, the representatives of youths, to show your intelligence and try to find whatever obstacles there may

be on our Lao youths' path of advance. At present, a number of our youths have not yet come to clearly understand their position in the cause of national defense and construction. Our country has been developing with each passing day. In view of this, to enable our country to free itself from its underdeveloped economic position and to become a developed country, the persistence and endeavor of the entire party and people and the full contributions of our youths are needed. While a large number of youths are consciously and voluntarily doing all they can to help the people of various tribes in difficult, remote areas and are prepared to undergo sacrifice to defend the national independence and sovereignty, a number of cadres and youths are reluctant to go to work in the rural areas and at the grassroots, do not want to stay away from towns, avoid the national defense obligation, and so forth. This completely runs counter to the qualities of our Lao youths and to the traditions of our nation.

Youths are at the age which is best for studying, training, and tempering to become mature and to be the owners of the country and the masters of themselves. However, there are some among our Lao youths who are apparently unwilling to study and who waste valuable time in the pursuit of pleasure. They have failed to spend their valuable time studying culture, science, and technology to raise their understanding in all fields. A number of other youths are satisfied with just a little knowledge. It is not appropriate for anyone to waste time during his youth on account of not doing anything useful, and he will feel sorry when he is old, because by then it will be too late. The present era is marked by the rapid development of science and technology. Therefore, to make more and greater contributions to the nation, it is necessary for youths to study hard—as taught by Lenin, who suggested that study habits should be used as a benchmark in the qualifications of all cadres and youth union members. Favorable conditions must be created for union members and youths to effectively study at school, have jobs, and earn a living by themselves in order to march forward toward achieving a certain level of understanding of the era. Only by effectively fulfilling this task, can the creative ideas of youths be promoted and expanded so that they can make more and better contributions to making the country stronger and more prosperous.

While the complex struggle is being carried out amid peaceful coexistence, both in independence and dependence and in cooperation and contention with one another, it is urgently required that each and every youth maintain a firm understanding in the political field, be determined to struggle to safeguard peace on the basis of the secure maintenance independence, democracy, and revolutionary gains, promote good intentions, and be prepared to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries while being always vigilant to check all schemes of infiltration, sabotage, and peaceful change by the reactionary powers.



It is also apparent that some of our Lao youths still lack vigilance and fail to clearly understand the brutal schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries who aim to spoil and sabotage the youths and mislead them into straying from revolutionary ideals and goals and forgetting their noble and glorious tasks and being seduced by the selfish way of life which is at odds with the fine traditions of our nation. I am very resentful to see that a handful of our young pioneers have been misled into practicing this sort of depraved, ill-mannered way of living. Let us—party and state organizations, youth unions, and parents—join in paying attention to dealing with this danger.

Youth work [words indistinct]. It is urgently required that we come to clearly understand the significance of the youths' strategic role and fill it for the future of our nation. The youths are considered a decisive force for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, for building a prosperous life, and for building socialism. We must be absolutely confident in the youths, dare to assign part of the great responsibilities to them, and create conditions for them to make contributions and become mature.

Under conditions where the party controls the power, it is necessary to know how to encourage the overall strength of the people's democratic system to fulfill youth work. However, certain levels and branches have not yet come to clearly understand this. They are likely to organize and mobilize youths to fulfill the obligations for them [words indistinct]. They have also failed to pay attention to the actual benefits of youths. Consideration of youth union members to join the party has also been carried out in a very slow manner. They view youths as still young and lacking in experience. Even after 5 or 10 years they have failed to accept many new party members. For example, party and youth units of a certain village proposed that the district party committee consider accepting as party members those youth members who were fully qualified, but the district committee ignored the proposal despite the fact that it is less than 300 meters from the village. This is why the average age of party members in many areas remains about 50, which is too high. A number of aged cadres have not genuinely acted as an example for the youngsters. They have failed to associate with the youngsters in a spirit of revolutionary affection. Besides, the spirit of responsibility of parents, brothers, and sisters in maintaining relations and dealing with youths is still characterized by bureaucracy and chieftaincy. They have paid no heed to the views of youths, failing to encourage them to promote and expand their intelligence, abilities, and creativeness. They have failed to treat the youths in a just and democratic manner. I am of the view that all these are problems that must be urgently settled in order to make vigorous and firm changes in youth work.

Comrades and friends, the world and regional situations are changing profoundly while the world's scientific and technical revolution in the new stage has quickly developed, affecting economic, political, and social life. These

have become significant factors which profoundly affect the process of development in the world. The new changes and perestroika reform in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are bringing about a new, vigorous life to socialism. Following the reform, inertia and conservatism have been eliminated step by step. It has also brought to the socialist community new, glorious success in the economic, cultural, and social fields. As a result, confidence in socialism has been increased and the primacy of the socialist system has been enhanced.

At present, many nations in all parts of the world, regardless of differences in political systems, race, belief, and class, have rallied and struggled together for world peace and security and against danger of destructive war in opposition to various bellicose reactionaries. The trend toward detente and the settlement of disputes and contention through talks is developing. The international meeting in Berlin last June clearly proved this fact.

In Southeast Asia, the schemes of the imperialist and reactionary powers in pushing for confrontation and obstructing the meeting and talks between the countries in this region are being turned back. Meetings and talks have been held between countries with different political systems to seek a fair and reasonable way to put an end to the disputes and to guarantee peace, security, and cooperation among various countries.

Since the fourth party congress, and especially since the fifth plenary session of the fourth party Central Committee, numerous brilliant achievements have been scored by our people. Production has developed and goods circulation has been more thorough than before. Difficulties and shortcomings are gradually being reduced. Commodity prices and monetary value are becoming more stable. The people's living conditions have also improved. Leadership and management by the party committees and administrative committees at various levels is changing direction to conform to the general law and reality in our country and is becoming more efficient. The old habits of subjectivism, hesitation, haste, bureaucratism, and keeping distance from the masses have been actively rectified. The potentials of our country and the democratic rights of the multiethnic people have been enhanced and utilized for defending and building the country. All these are the favorable conditions in assisting our youths to contribute to the country and to mature.

To actively contribute to effecting vigorous change in the cultural and economic development of our country, youths nationwide must genuinely hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and love the multiethnic people, closely associate themselves with socialism, and maintain a clear sense of internationalism. They must strive to strongly and firmly build the country's potentials in all respects. Youth unions and youths throughout the country must further enhance their vanguard and creative role in

fulfilling the two strategic tasks. With regard to national construction, youths throughout the country must act as leaders in guiding education work and volunteer to fulfill all tasks on the agricultural and forestry front, in building a new countryside, and in communications and circulation work.

To triumphantly fulfill these tasks, the party Central Committee calls on all youths as follows:

1. Youths must contribute more actively than other people to defending peace and security in the world and in this region and to creating favorable conditions for building the country into a strong and rich entity. Our people and youths strongly aspire to have peace so that we can rebuild our country which has been heavily damaged by war over several decades. We want to live in peace and to develop friendship with all countries. We want to establish relations and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit with all countries and international organizations so that we can rebuild our country. Moreover, from our own experience, we are fully convinced that if we want to maintain peace and security, we must build the consolidated strength of our forces in the political, socioeconomic, and national defense and public security fields for our country. To do this, we must expeditiously and actively promote production and vigorously develop our economy and culture. If the forces of our country are not strong enough, they will not be able to defend the national independence and sovereignty or contribute to consolidating international peace and security.

At present, while the world's people are entering a period of promoting relations and exchanges in the economic and cultural field, promoting cooperation and exchanges in the scientific and technical field, and developing trading relations, a number of imperialists and reactionaries are apparently bent on opposing this trend. They are trying in every way to exploit the emergence of relations in the economic and cultural field and the exchanges of visits among the people living along the border of various countries to conduct infiltration and sabotage activities and to effect a peaceful change. In face of this development, it is now more important than ever that our youths remain firmer and more alert. We must at all times be prepared to thwart all of their dark schemes and adventurous acts.

All youths must concentrate all their abilities, intelligence, initiatives, and energy on carrying out various emulation campaigns in order to build a prosperous and strong country. These are a very appropriate way to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in this part of the world.

2. The initiative of youths must be promoted and expanded more effectively. Youths must be encouraged to take the lead in the process of transformation in

accordance with the resolution of the fourth party congress and with the fifth resolution of the fourth party Central Committee. In the recent past, our youths have implemented their shock role in carrying out activities in various sectors in a very effective manner. However, it is apparent that the encouragement and arrangements for youths to take initiatives in making innovations and to enhance their intelligence to modify techniques and increase labor productivity and management efficiency do not seem to be very effective. This has affected the work quality and efficiency of the youths movement and the economic and cultural development of our country.

Our country is an underdeveloped country. Therefore, to vigorously boost the development of production, improve the material and spiritual life of the multiethnic people, and lead the country to continuously march forward, we must attach special importance to this issue. We must strive to draw and make use of the scientific and technical advance of the world to develop the economy and culture of our country. We must understand that creative innovative and initiatives are all from scientists and the ranks of intellectuals, the working class, peasants, and other laboring people who cherish the country and socialism. Of these, the most active contingent is the contingent of youths. Therefore, youths must learn how to promote and expand this special, strong point of their own. They must actively take the lead in making new changes in viewpoints as well as in organization and procedures. They must make even more positive contributions than the others to fruitfully translating into reality the new viewpoints of the party in performing work in the political, economic, cultural, educational, national defense, and public security fields.

The party and state must know how to create conditions for youths to achieve creative ideas and to nourish, promote, and expand their intelligence. The encouragement of youths to fulfill their obligations must be done in parallel with training in the political and cultural fields and with an improvement in the material and spiritual life of the youths. Attention must also be paid to the benefits of youths. Regarding this, I am of view that should we pay more attention to this issue, we will be able to achieve a greater success. In the immediate future, it is necessary to implement a concrete policy of daring to make investments and making arrangements and adopting measures to boost the movement of genuinely applying the youths' innovative products to the fulfillment of production tasks, the improvement of the living conditions of the multiethnic people, and the building of a prosperous country.

3. Efforts must be made to build new, socialist men, in particular to build the younger generation to become owners of the country, capable of serving as worthy successors in pursuing the revolutionary cause of the past generation. The strategic task of those who are parents under the people's democratic system is to strive to build the young generation to become new, socialist men. This is also a strategic means aimed at thwarting the schemes



to peacefully effect a change of the imperialists and reactionaries who hope to change the nature and color of the new system in our country.

The age of youth is considered the right period for all youths and young pioneers to build and perfect their personalities. In view of this, the LPRYU committees must closely coordinate with various party organizations and administrative committees at all levels, various mass organizations, and schools at different levels in effectively carrying out the task of educating, training, and encouraging youths. They must be helped to raise their patriotic spirit and the spirit of cherishing the multiethnic people. Only by helping the youths maintain a profound spirit of patriotism, can a basis for the youths to create socialist activity and a pure spirit of internationalism be successfully set up. Normally, youths are those who cherish their own prestige and want older people to treat them in a fair and democratic way. With a spirit of affection, with close attention to the future of the youths, with the respect for them, and with an understanding of how to give them encouragement and motivation, we can enable the youths to continually develop and achieve progress.

The building of new, socialist men is a task characterized by science. To fulfill this task needs softness, tenderness, and rich and vital forms which conform to the psychology and [word indistinct] of each age. It must be carried out through the activities of each youth along with activities of society. Youths must be trained and tempered through various difficult and complicated trials of life as well as through their normal daily life. Special importance must be attached to educating and training the youths and young pioneers in the fields of politics and revolutionary ideals. At the same time, importance must be attached to the contents of the propaganda, education, and training in other fields, such as education and training on civilized ways of living, new cultural families, fine ethics, labor, poetry and poetry writing, music, arts, sports, and acrobatics. Special importance must be attached to educating and training the youths to help raise the level of their understanding in scientific and technical fields so as to enable them to be capable of being the owners of the country, the society, and their future.

4. All youths must maintain a sense of responsibility toward the popular democratic system in their work. A new generation of youths must be upgraded and trained.

I call on the party and administrative committees at various levels, mass organizations, together with parents, brothers, and sisters, to associate with youths with a sense of affection and responsibility, mobilize and educate them, and create conditions for them to utilize their knowledge, capabilities, intelligence, and strength in fulfilling the tasks of national defense and construction. We must make our youths grow up and march forward incessantly. With all of our efforts, let us transform the youths in our country into shock elements who are

creative, revolutionary, and heroic. We must not allow the reactionary forces to discourage our youths from their adherence to the revolutionary idealism which our people and party have chosen and have fought for for more than half a century. We must adopt a new line of thinking in the youth mobilization work and the upgrading of youths in the new circumstances. We must correctly appraise the strategic position of the youth work as well as the roles of youths toward the future of our country. We must further enhance the consolidated strength of the popular democratic system in order to effectively carry out youth work and to breathe more life into the work of educating, training, mobilizing, and organizing youths so as to allow them to become more efficient and resourceful in carrying out work.

All the four tasks mentioned above are the fundamental contents of the youth mobilization work undertaken by our party in the new period. They are closely interrelated physically. To translate these contents into reality, it is necessary that we must step up the leadership of the party committees at all levels toward youth work. We must continuously hold aloft the leadership quality and capabilities of the youth committees at various levels. An important and decisive factor in youth work is that we must strive to create a contingent of cadres who are able to undertake youth work. First of all, we must create key cadres who have qualifications and capabilities for youths at all levels.

Comrades and friends, our people's strong aspirations to build the country in peace and stability conform to the trends of development in the world and the region at present. We are doing everything to contribute to safeguarding both international and regional peace and security.

Our party and government strongly support the genuinely constructive stand of and tireless attempts made by the USSR and Comrade CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to carry out a keen struggle to safeguard international peace and security. We wholeheartedly hail the success of the 19th national conference of the CPSU, which marked an important event in the process of perestroika, aimed at fulfilling the resolutions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, accelerating socioeconomic development in the USSR, consolidating the rampart of the world revolution and peace, and enhancing the outstanding feature of socialism.

Our party and government wholeheartedly hail and fully support the decision reached by the SRV and the PRK to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops and their command from Cambodia. We regard this move as a goodwill initiative taken by the SRV and the PRK to settle the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. We completely support the correct and reasonable stand of the PRK on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. It is the legitimate aspirations of the Cambodian



people to securely defend their independence and sovereignty and to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from coming back to Cambodia to commit crimes there again.

We support the correct stand and good intentions of Vietnam on the settlement of the Truong Sa Archipelago problem.

All the above-mentioned constructive attempts made by Vietnam and Cambodia constitute positive contributions to the building of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

We aspire to maintain and strengthen the good neighborly relations with the countries sharing common borders with us on the basis of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual friendship, mutual cooperation, equality, and mutual benefit. The use of force and the pursuit of an expansionist policy against other countries runs counter to the trend of development of the epoch, contradicts the legitimate interests of the countries in this region, and is an outmoded policy. It is impossible that a victory will be achieved through such a wrong political thinking.

We want the spirit of the two 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques to be developed in relations between the two countries. We are of the view that we should join hands to settle the border problem in Boten District and to end all acts which create bad effects on each other's security as soon as possible. Each side should take the initiative to create mutual understanding and trust and to create neighborly relations for the peoples of the two countries.

As for other countries in the world, the LPDR wishes to develop normal relations, friendship, and mutual cooperation with them and welcomes all goodwill assistance to help us rebuild our country which has been heavily damaged by war over several decades.

Comrades and friends, this nationwide youth congress is taking place at a time when the situation in the country is developing in a fine manner. At the same time, the world situation has also been affected by profound and vigorous changes. In several areas we have to make adjustments in our thinking, organization, cadres, and working patterns in a rigorous and thorough manner to conform to the reality in our country and the world.

The party Central Committee is fully convinced that with their determination to build firm and strong youth committees, with the strong unity among the Lao youths and their solidarity with youths in foreign countries, with their attempts to further promote patriotism and the spirit of reconciliation at a higher degree, and with their solidarity with the younger generations of Vietnam, Cambodia, the USSR, and other socialist countries as well as with peace-loving youths in the world, youths

throughout our country will certainly march forward to score new brilliant achievements in the tasks of defending and building the country.

May all the eagles fly even higher and farther in the sky of our country!

May all the (hopes) of the new epoch bring glory to the nation and build a bright future for our youths! [applause]

May all the youths maintain the shock, creative, revolutionary, and heroic roles of the heroic Lao people! [applause]

May all the youths unite and fight together to bring peace to the world without a nuclear war and for the happiness and bright future of the young generation! [applause]

May the second youth congress attain brilliant success! [applause]

Thank you. [applause]

## Philippines

### Aquino Addresses Joint Congress Session

#### Security Tightened

HK2507035188 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] The ceremony for the joint session of Congress will start at 1545 with the entrance of the Supreme Court chief justice and associate justices at the session hall of the House of Representatives, followed by Vice President Salvador Laurel and members of Congress. At 1600, President Corazon will enter the session hall along with the members of congressional joint committees. Among the proposed bills to be given priority are the creation of a joint executive, legislative foreign debt commission as well as the formation of a cooperative development authority. The Senate and lower house agreed that the proposed bill seeking the creation of the Philippine National Police should be immediately approved.

Meanwhile, the military tightened security around the Congress building in Quezon City following reports that unidentified elements are attempting to disrupt the president's state of the nation address. Marines of the 1st Marine Battalion supported by the Northern District's Capcom [Capital Regional Command] will deploy soldiers on the Batasan grounds as well as along the vital approaches. The tight security preparations in the Batasan Complex was brought about by reports saying that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA is planning quality targets on high-ranking military and civilian officers. It will be recalled that last 5 July, 25

suspected NPA urban guerrilla members were arrested by joint forces of Marine, Capcom, and police operatives in Barangay Silangan, only a few kilometers from the Congress building.

In today's opening of Congress' second regular session, workers, students, and human rights advocates will gather for a multisectoral rally at Plaza Miranda, Quiapo, Manila. The so-called parliament of the streets which is composed of 10 militant multisectoral organizations will hold their own people's alternative congress before an expected 3,000 to 5,000 rally participants. According to the group's spokesman, they will have their own state of the nation address, opposing the expected splendid speech by President Aquino before Congress.

#### **Gives State of Nation Address**

*HK2507110188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in English 0802 GMT 25 Jul 88*

[State of the Nation Address delivered by Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino in the Session Hall of the Batasang Pambansa building during the opening of the second regular session of Congress—live—slantlines denote passages in Tagalog]

[Text] Mr President of the Senate, Mr Speaker of the House of Representatives, members of both houses of Congress, the vice president and members of the cabinet, the Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, distinguished guests, /beloved countrymen/:

In fulfillment of my pledge to uphold and defend the Constitution, I stood here last year and I vested myself of the power and authority to govern this nation single-handedly.

The act seemed premature to many. We had only finished laying the groundwork for recovery. The objectives of our polices had yet to be achieved. Their real consequences could not be known. We have done more clearing of the rubble than building of the ruins. We have freed the spirit of enterprise, which has accounted far more than the direction of government for the progress of our labors. We laid with speed and care the foundations for a stronger- and broader-based democracy. We had applied the first measure for the resurrection of a virtually dead economy.

Memory will bring more vividly to mind than a recitation of statistics the devastation of our country then: The deep and sweeping poverty of the great mass of the people, the trauma of a wounded nation. Many said it was not the time for divided counsel and shared government. It was too soon to venture into the world without the protection of the extraordinary powers I had inherited, and which I had sparingly used to steer the nation to that first day of full democracy: The inauguration of the Congress of the Philippines.

I ignored these councils of fear. It could never be too soon for democracy. I was almost proved wrong. One month after I stood here and sounded a call for unity, the right made its boldest and bloodiest move against the new democracy. With characteristic treachery, it lunged in the middle of the night at the heart of the Republic.

While the attack was repulsed, the August 28 coup attempt almost wiped out the hard-won gains of the whole year, and revived the nagging doubt that this country could have any future other than turmoil.

I called on the people to gather the scattered stones of the edifice and build anew. Despite the great losses sustained, I felt no regret that we had completely restored democracy. For I had not been called to power to achieve economic progress at the cost of the ideals of the revolution that swept me into office. My mandate was not just to make a country rich, but to make democracy work; to make it work as a system of genuine popular participation; to make it meaningful to the lives of the common people by giving them jobs and justice, work with dignity, health and education, and reason to hope that the future will be better for themselves and their children.

I believe that nowhere could you find more effective cure for the ills of our country such as the habit of oppression, the inclination to corruption, betrayal of the public interest than in the blessing of democracy: freedom, rights, transparent dealings, and the government of the people by the people themselves.

Despite the difficulties of democracy, we would bring to the prosperous state we sought the freedom and dignity with which we had started on February 25, 1986. How well we have succeeded, it is my distinct pleasure and pride to report. How far we have fallen short of our need, it is our unavoidable duty to acknowledge and rectify. No one could deny the obvious. The economy has taken off. The economic indicator shows it. The general feeling confirms it. The economy is on the move, not fretfully anymore but in firm stride on the path of sustainable growth. The GNP grew by 5.7 percent in 1987; by 7.6 percent in the first quarter of 1988. The source of this growth on the supply side was increased industrial activity; on the demand side by vastly increased consumer spending. The industrial sector grew by 8 percent in 1987; by another 9.7 percent in the first quarter of 1988. Manufacturing posted the highest growth since 1981, mainly in electronics and garments. The (?big) drive in primary energy consumption confirms the dramatic increase in economic activities. Oil consumption grew by 15.8 percent; and by an additional 9.2 percent this year. Our energy capabilities have begun to feel the strain, a sure sign of increased economic energy.

Unemployment dropped from 11.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1986 to 9.5 percent in 1 year. One million six hundred thousand jobs have been created in 1987, well



over a million of them generated by the private economy. We have tracked this growth and found it accounted for mainly by small and medium businesses and by Filipino-Chinese entrepreneurs—sectors that made few demands of the public sector other than to be left alone to work in the democratic economic space we have created. We are seeing people-powered capitalism in action.

Unavoidably, growth exacted the price of inflation, which grew from 6.9 percent in 1986 to 7.4 percent at the end of 1987. But even these figures compare quite favorably with the peak of 64 percent inflation in the last years of the dictatorship when workers' real wages plunged. In sharp contrast, improvements in real wages in the past 2 years have enabled the working classes to cope with it.

In manufacturing, workers compensation increased by 21 percent; minimum wages of nonplantation workers, the poorest, by 23.2 percent. Real wages of government employees increased by 11.2 percent. We do not gloss over the fact that the number of unemployed who do not partake of these gains remain significant. Still, the improvement has been marked enough to explain the drop in the number of strikes since October last year. This confirms our belief that only economic progress can produce enduring harmony in the workplace. The relative self-restraint exercised by the labor sector in allowing the economic recovery to proceed with the minimum of disruptions underscores the maturity, wisdom, and patriotism of the working classes and their leaders.

We lowered the duty on crude and revised taxes on petroleum products. We rolled back prices four times, and there are at present ongoing studies which we hope will result in a future reduction of the prices of petroleum products, particularly of kerosene, diesel, and LPG, on which the greater mass of our people depend.

To keep energy in step with the demand of economic growth, we have put energy development among our highest priorities. I shall set up an energy coordinating council composed of the executive secretary and the heads of the National Power Corporation, the Office of Energy Affairs, the National Electrification Administration, and the Philippine National Oil Company to keep track of developments in this area. This should allay fears that we may outgrow our energy capabilities and choke the economic take-off.

The 1986 Tax Reform Program has apparently worked. The increase of revenues from 10.6 percent to 12.2 percent of GNP reflects this. To cut overhead and inject energy into the bureaucracy, I have directed budget and management to trim excess personnel from the head offices of the department, at the very least to put a lid on new hires for overhead items.

The privatization program has generated P11.2 billion in gross revenues. The program has proceeded less swiftly than interested parties may desire. But due care must be exercised in the disposition of assets that belong to the people. We must get the most we can for the people, in a fair and transparent manner if possible, leaving no room for the smallest doubt about the integrity of the procedure and the people involved.

In spite of the clear guidelines I have set of transparency and open bidding, and against the urgent deadline for the privatization of certain major assets, some people still try to gain undue advantages. Let no one delude himself on that score. Those who fought with us in the campaign and revolution must remember that we fought to stop corruption of public officials and privileges to special friends. Let us not cash in on our patriotism in 1986. Let us rather be grateful to the nation and to the historical moment for the privilege we had of being heroes.

Let me return to the measures taken to spur the growth of the economy. The dramatic improvement in rural purchasing power was accounted for by the Community Employment and Development Program, or the CEDC, and, of course, by the unexpected improvement in copra prices. The regions are forging ahead. Three of them, Region 4, or Southern Tagalog; Region 7, the Central Visayas; and Region 11, Southern Mindanao, grew faster than Metro Manila. Their great potential is only waiting to be tapped by capital investments such as roads and communications and the devolution of decisionmaking to the local level.

Thus, we have decentralized the operations of the 60 major government departments, and increased private sector representation in regional and local development councils to one-fourth. Budgets are now released directly to local governments, and budget priorities are now determined in the first instance on the provincial level. An increase of revenue allotment and repeal of mandatory contribution by local units to the national government will place more resources at the disposal of the local government. We have given them for the first time in history the principal initiative in the development of their communities. We have marked out certain pilot provinces—at present, Davao del Norte, Laguna, Negros Occidental, and Tarlac—to which greater development effort will be directed. The idea is to see what can be accomplished by an integrated and intensive approach in a specified area, and apply the lessons learned to other provinces.

Great as our gains have been, we could have gone twice as fast and twice as far if we did not have one foot manacled to the debt. Our external debt burden must be dramatically reduced. On this, I believe all Filipinos are united. It should be understood that we cannot indefinitely give more than 40 percent of the budget for total debt service. We estimate a net payment to creditors of



around \$12 billion over the next 5 years. This is intolerable for a country whose basic needs are as acute as ours. I hope that message is clearly heard.

Yet we understand the realities of power, the vulnerability of the underdeveloped, and the ways of international finance. Debtors with shorter tempers who have stormed out of negotiations have been forced to return to the table, their economies having cracked under the pressure of isolation from the international system. We must grow, yet maintain access to the international financial system. We must find ways of funding our growth without being held hostage to our debts. If we are to meet our commitments to our creditors, the bankers must first meet our financing needs. Our debt strategy will be rooted in the recent recognition of industrial democracy, but the management of the debt crisis is too important to be left to bankers.

At the Toronto summit, they singled out the Philippines as a country which needed support in its debt reduction efforts. Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita and U.S. President Reagan argued strongly for the extension of such support. The world economy is held back by the debts that countries such as ours carry. In 1987, there was a negative outflow of \$2.2 billion to our foreign creditors. It was blood from the veins of our economy and took a heavy toll in missed output and lost employment. We need a transfusion to maintain our growth. The international initiative for a consortium of donor countries to support Philippine development plans could give us that transfusion. I welcome the support of world leaders for the economic development assistance program for the Philippines.

We see innovative and far-reaching debt reduction as a vital component of this international initiative. Few countries, if any, have hewed as faithfully to the conditionalities of debt-restructuring as the Philippines has. Our people have endured the most rigorous austerities, yet received no better treatment than those of countries that resisted. Yet even as the realities of power force us to seek a just solution to the debt problem within the international financial system, those same realities may urge us someday to find that solution anywhere we can.

This has been a year of action on foreign policy. In addition to hosting both the ASEAN summit and the newly restored democracies conference, we have made state visits to China, Switzerland, Italy, and the Vatican. These trips have been part of an active process of strengthening and extending our international friendship. Our foreign policy should promote our assets in a way that strengthens us politically, economically, and in terms of our security.

Through the two conferences held here, we furthered our goal of broadening our friendship and making common cause with those who share similar circumstances to

ourselves. We are even now engaged in the periodic review of one of our oldest foreign policy commitments, our hosting of the U.S. military facilities on Philippine soil.

This may be remembered as the year the insurgency was broken. For the armed left, it has been a year of defeats and retreats, a year of propaganda by terror rather than the strategic initiatives of which it had boasted. The rejection of our peace efforts restored to government the moral basis for war.

I wish we could still pursue the path of peace, yet until the NPA and their friends come to trust their doctrine to the ballot box rather than the Armalites, government has no choice except to defend our people with the gun. Five members of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] Central Committee have been captured; 8 regional leaders, 19 staff officers, and 397 NPA regulars, more than 7,000 regulars and tens of thousands of mass activists and supporters surrendered earlier to the National Reconciliation and Development Program and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] special operations teams. About 2,000 of the CPP-NPA were killed in action over the last year.

To all of you who are in this chamber here because you won at the ballot box, democracy is beating back the challenge of the totalitarian left. We are winning because we have given back to the people control of their lives and faith in the future. To that renewed hope, we add the fresh vigour of a new army for democracy. Above all, we now have a future.

With the victory comes responsibility. The first is to keep open the door of reconciliation. These are our brothers and sisters, but for as long as fratricide must be a national policy, this nation cannot be whole. The second responsibility is to ensure an adequate level of security to our people. This means our Armed Forces must be supplemented by unarmed Civilian Volunteer Organizations [CVO], or Bantay Bayan, and Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units [CAFGU]. Our armies cannot be everywhere and be expected to achieve decisive victories. We need civilians to assist in defending their communities. Yet we must do this with the same respect for human lives and disciplined restraint we expect of our soldiers in dealing with noncombatants. Let us not lose the moral edge in this conflict.

This morning, I instructed the chief of staff to begin the process of disbanding all so-called vigilante groups in line with the Constitution injunction against paramilitary groups. Every measure must be taken to protect the people's security against communist terrorism while the CVO, or Bantay Bayan, and the CAFGU systems are put in place.

Of equal importance as security against insurgent violence is protection against common criminality. From armed robbery to carjacking, our citizens live in intolerable uncertainty about the safety of their families and their properties. I expect the military and the police to arrest, not abet, this slide into criminal anarchy taking place right under our noses. Targets will be set, and I shall relieve those who fail to meet our people's expectations of peace and order.

I am conscious that history would judge the achievements of this government and the usefulness of democracy not through the narrow perspective of the business centers in Manila, but by our success in making a better future for all Filipinos. It is in the fields and barrios, in the slums of our cities that we will ultimately be judged. It is our duty as elected leaders of this nation to describe a vision of the future that lifts up the lives of this, the great mass of Filipinos. Those whose voices are not raised in business councils, social happenings, and in the opinion pages of the newspapers. For them, we must build a future that is based not solely on issues of foreign affairs or the volatility of business confidence, however important.

What is the good of international harmony if it does not put food in the mouths of hungry children? Of what value is a business confidence that is built on the suppression of the legitimate aspirations of the poor? Rather we must have an action agenda that meets their urgent needs in a simple and direct way. That agenda is straightforward: Education, jobs, alleviation of poverty, and an economy that can sustain these goals.

Ours is renown as a people's power democracy. As we must live by the decisions of the people, we must ensure the quality of those decisions. Provision for education in the 1989 budget is increased by more than a third, an essential investment in the future. Free high school education led to a record enrollment of 2.3 million students. Yet we have far from achieved a universal education. Only 70 percent of our children attend elementary schools. Of these, only 60 percent completed. Unless we act decisively now, we face a future of rampant, functional illiteracy. Then we shall have people without power. This is the real national emergency. For what is involved here is not underutilized manufacturing capacity or insufficient incentives for the rich, but the very quality of the Filipino who symbolizes the great Asian miracle—a revolution without blood, democratic restoration without tears.

The second priority is jobs. For this, we must accelerate economic growth. We expect the GNP to grow by 6.4 percent and investments to pick up at a strong rate. The industrial sector is likely to grow 9 percent this year. Central to our strategy for improving rural income is the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program whose highest aim, I must stress again, is not mere land distribution but higher productivity from the land and a higher standard of living for the farming communities that are

the backbone of our nation. I signed into law the fruit of your long effort, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Bill, reflecting your wide knowledge and experience of conditions in the countryside.

We are increasing the expenditures for infrastructure by 50 percent, most of it to be poured into the countryside. We expect to double our spending in water supply. P1.3 billion has been budgeted for schoolhouses. By 1992, we intend that three-fourths of the entire road network will be all-weather, compared to less than 50 percent at the beginning of this year. Ninety-two percent of the rural population will have clean water, compared to 62 percent this year. There will be enough classrooms for all children of school age. A multipurpose concrete road in each of the 46,000 barangays in the country, serving not only as a road but as a grain-drying surface and a recreation area, as the first solid evidence in these difficult to reach places that here finally is a government [that is] truly their own. Our fight against poverty includes meeting basic needs like health care. We will intensify public health programs and pursue the various drug policies that will make essential drugs more accessible and affordable.

We must achieve a viable consensus on an authentic family welfare program that is responsive both to the constitutional mandate and the challenge of a growing population. The provision of basic services also includes making telephones available to all communities. For a country separated by geography but driven by market forces, the social and economic cost of poor communications is too high.

With your congressional leadership, I have agreed on certain legislative priorities that reflect the national agenda I outlined today. On the economic front, we must provide long-delayed incentives to the sectors that have powered our recovery, particularly the small and medium enterprises. On the peace and order front, the urgency of a national civilian police force is obvious and is high on your agenda as well. Along with measures enhancing protection of human rights, our other priorities are improved civil service effectiveness, education, population, social justice, the environment, the establishment of an independent central monetary authority, and the issue of a metropolitan commission to assure basic services in the hub of economic activity in our country, Metro Manila. A more detailed list will be submitted. A common agenda should be easy to arrive at. What is more important is implementation of policy.

The time for planning is over, the time for action is now. A lot has been done, but it has barely scratched the surface of the problem. At the end of the year in which the middle class has become better off, I now say this to my department heads: Bring more of the new prosperity to the common people. Produce concrete results on your



department program or you are out. Ours was a revolution [interrupted by loud applause]...ours was a revolution for all Filipinos. Our poor have waited long enough. No sluggard will be allowed to stall the economic take-off.

Let me sum up. It is liberty that has brought us progress. Freedom that has generated growth. It is democratic space that has brought the insurgents down. But there is another side to freedom where abuse displaces responsibility. We have too often descended to mutual abuse, suspicion, and recrimination in our political life. Far from respecting each other's position, we have been quick to question each other's motives. We are losing the trust that held us together and gave us the strength to prevail. We are forgetting that we stood together to win this freedom that is now too often demeaned. We must find again that trust and that strength, for the task is far from complete. That trust comes from expecting the best of each other and equally from giving our best. [applause]

Across our country, millions of Filipinos are doing that everyday: Giving the sweat of their brows and the strength of their arms. Above all, their ingenuity and energy to make a better future for us all.

Those who stand in the pinnacles of power should be shamed by the more earnest commitment of those who labor anonymously below.

We complain of a lack of national purpose, but if we are big enough in ourselves and in our dealings with each other, we will rediscover it in ourselves and in our countrymen. It was a year when we faltered in the search. When losing faith in ourselves, we listened to others. Whether to those who say our nationalism is flawed or those who take it upon themselves to instruct us that our future confidence as a nation rests entirely on whether we do or do not keep the American facilities after 1991. Our nationalism should stand upon a larger ground than the hectareage of the bases. It should turn on something higher than the insults of short-time journalists.

Do not let anyone dictate to us where our national pride should be. We know where it lies: In a sense of our past and a sense of our destiny. In the confidence of what we can make of this nation when we are united again by trust.

We saw what can be. A vision was born in EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]. A vision of the future, of a people standing together, not just for 4 days on a highway, but on and on as a nation.

/We saw what can be. A vision was born in EDSA. A vision of a united nation standing together, not just for 4 days on an ordinary highway, but forever together as a nation. Thank you./ [applause]

### Congress Resumes Session

HK2507012988 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Text] The two houses of Congress will hold a joint session today to hear President Aquino's state of the nation message. Invited to the joint session of the Senate and the House at the Batasan Complex in Quezon City are the chief justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court, Vice President Salvador Laurel, and members of the cabinet, and other top officials. The president is expected to deal on the peace and order, economic recovery, the bases issue, insurgency and other important issues. Her proposals in the message will be given priority attention in the legislative agenda of Congress during its second regular session.

In addition, the House and the Senate will have their own priority measures which they will introduce for possible enactment. Top list in the agenda would be the proposed budget for next year. House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr and Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco are resolved to scrutinize the budget closely. As Cuenco said, the House will use economy as its yardstick and will not allow duplication of functions. The House will convene first. After it has settled down, it will pass two resolutions: one, creating a three-man committee to notify the Senate that the House is already convened; and the other, a five-man committee to inform the president that the Congress is ready to receive her message. The joint session will adjourn immediately after the president's address.

President Aquino said the bicameral Congress which opens its second plenary session today has vowed to work closer with Malacanang on legislations of utmost priorities. In her weekly program, Magtanong Sa Pangulo [Ask the President], President Aquino said Senate President Jovito Salonga and House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. have assured her of the cooperation of the legislator on the executive's program of government. The president said she had presented her government's legislative agenda to the two Congress leaders and these found her agenda similar with the Congress priority measures in the interim session.

More news on the Congress joint session this afternoon from Jerry Montejo:

[Begin recording] Prior to the joint session of Congress, the Senate opens its second regular session today with measures of economic recovery and development restructuring the country's huge foreign and domestic debts, and ecology and environment protection topping its legislative agenda. The session starts at 10:00 am after a caucus of majority of senators presided over by Senate President Jovito Salonga at his Senate office starting at 8:30 in the morning.



Senate majority floor leader Orlando Mercado said the caucus will discuss ways to speed up the committee and plenary deliberations on the urgent bills pending approval. Mercado said the meeting will also take up other bills considered vital by the senators. These are measures on population control, peace and order, and anti-insurgency. Mercado added that the caucus likewise will review the composition of the Senate's standing committee with a view to limiting each senator to membership of 10 committees to speed up deliberation and approval of pending bills.

On the negotiations of the R.P. [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement, the review resumes today. Both the Philippines and the United States are optimistic they are now closer towards reaching an accord. This came following the release of Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez' interpretation of the controversial antinuclear provision in the Constitution. According to sources at the Department of Foreign Affairs, Ordonez' opinion and its subsequent incorporation into the bases review talks could help resolve the issues in the ongoing talks. [end recording]

#### **U.S. Pressure Said To Delay Bases Talks**

OW2307122588 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1153 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] Manila, July 23 KYODO—American pressure for guarantees that a controversial Philippine bill banning nuclear arms be either killed or watered down is causing a delay in the conclusion of the bases review talks set for the end of this month, an informed source said here Saturday.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said talks between Manila and Washington will go on for at least one more week as members of the American panel are awaiting the start of deliberations in the Philippine House of Representatives on the antinuclear bill.

President Corazon Aquino and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had earlier agreed to order their negotiators to finish the review by July 31.

Manila and Washington started the periodic review of the Military Bases Agreement in April as the current five-year pact on the use of the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the biggest overseas U.S. military facilities, expires in 1991.

The current accord stipulates that the U.S. gives millions of dollars worth of military and economic aid to the Philippines in exchange for keeping the bases.

On Tuesday, the Philippine House Committee on National Defense will hear testimonies concerning nuclear issues from a senior legal counsel of Aquino, a renowned Filipino physician who is an antinuclear activist, and a government environmentalist.

The U.S. panel believes that during the first house hearing on the nuclear bill "there may already be indications" of what the fate of the bill will be, according to the source.

"The talks will be extended for another week. The U.S. (panel) is still asking for guarantees that the antinuclear bill will be either watered down or killed despite the Ordonez opinion," the source said.

The so-called Ordonez opinion refers to the statement from Aquino's Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez released on July 19 that the Philippine president may negotiate a treaty for the modification or extension of the bases accord despite the constitutional ban on nuclear arms.

The assertion of the presidential prerogative over nuclear issues and extension of the bases lease met with strong opposition from the Senate.

The Senate, empowered by the Constitution to ratify international treaties entered into by the president, passed last June a staunchly antinuclear bill.

The Senate leadership indicated on Friday that any treaty entered into by Aquino to extend the military bases pact would not be ratified by senators.

The source said that "if worse comes to worst," the Philippine panel might agree to a deadlock and retain the present agreement signed in 1983. He said that if the current pact was allowed to govern the use of the bases, the U.S. "stands to lose more."

He said no additional compensation will be given if the current accord continues but this would provide the Filipinos an opportunity "to know what to do," hinting that a deadlock might signal the end of the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

#### **Manglapus Agrees To Increase Base Security**

HK2307044488 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] The Philippines is to step up security measures for the two U.S. military bases and other facilities in the country. This was the announcement of Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus. Tony Valencia for the details:

[Begin recording] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus made this statement in response to a proposal by the American panel asking the Philippines to step up security measures for its two military bases as well as other facilities in the country. Manglapus said that he was in favor of this proposal, but set aside another request by the American panel for relocation of squatter colonies around the perimeters of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

According to reliable sources, the U.S. request stems from the killing of American servicemen last year as well as the growing wave of anti-American sentiments among Filipinos who have converted the two American bases into their regular demonstration ground.

The same sources revealed that only minor issues have been resolved in the ongoing talks as the questions of compensation and of antinuclear weapons continue to dominate talks which started last April. [end recording]

**Quezon Radio Views Progress of Bases Talks**  
*HK2307030688 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 0200 GMT 23 Jul 88*

[Text] The latest round of talks on the Military Bases Agreement [MBA] bore no results because the U.S. panel has doubts on the outcome of the talks. Let us listen to the report by Tony Valencia:

[Begin recording] According to reliable sources from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the United States panel is concerned over the future of the Military Bases Agreement as the Ordonez opinion became a bone of contention in the talks. Ordonez maintains that the president has the option to decide whether the presence of nuclear weapons in the country is consistent with national interest or not. Based on Ordonez' legal interpretation on the thorny issue of nuclear weapons, even if the president should declare the presence of nuclear weapons as consistent with national interest, she has to specify the length of time allowed for its presence in the country.

While the two panels differ in their opinions, both Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt expressed hope that the Military Bases Agreement talks will be concluded successfully despite the obstacles confronting it; namely, the nuclear issue and the American side's apprehensions on the outcome of the nuclear issue debate. The two panels are hoping to complete the talks as they have scheduled, that is, on 31 July.

For PBS [Philippine Broadcasting System] News, Tony Valencia reporting. [end recording]

**Senate Rejection of Bases Extension Predicted**  
*HK2207112188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT*  
*22 Jul 88*

[Text] Manila, July 22 (AFP)—The Philippines Senate will reject any treaty extending the lease of U.S. military bases in the country beyond 1991 when the current lease expires, two ruling coalition senators said here Friday.

The forecast came after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in Honolulu that he foresaw no problems in renewing the lease for the bases.

Washington wants to keep Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, its largest military installations overseas, in the Philippines despite a growing nationalist clamour here for their removal.

Under the Constitution, two thirds of the 23-member Senate must vote in favour to ratify any treaty.

Senator John Osmena, the most vocal supporter of the U.S. bases in the Senate, told a press forum here Friday that "I do not think that any treaty that (President Corazon) Aquino will negotiate, will pass the Senate."

In a separate interview, Senator Jose Lina, who opposes the U.S. presence, said that the Senate would not ratify any treaty extending the bases lease beyond 1991.

Mr. Lina cited a provision of the 1987 Philippine Constitution which bans nuclear weapons from Philippine territory, subject to "national interest."

Mr. Shultz had earlier said that a nuclear weapons ban would force Washington to remove the bases from the Philippines.

Mr Lina said that 16 of the senators were sure to be against the bill, adding that "the U.S. should read the handwriting on the wall."

**Supreme Court Said Final Authority on Bases**  
*HK2207110588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 22 Jul 88*

[Text] Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez said that the Supreme Court has the last say on the bases issue if Malacanang and the legislative do not agree on a common stand regarding the interpretation of the constitutional provision on nuclear weapons. In the Talakayan sa Makati [Makati Forum] session this morning, Ordonez repeated that the Senate and President Aquino have a shared responsibility in the final interpretation of the words: consistent with national interest. In the session, Senator Orlando Mercado stressed the need to protect the Philippines' interest and not any other nation.

[Begin recording in English in progress] [Mercado] ...going to the Soviet Union and talking also with high-ranking officials. To us, they have signed the IMF treaty, as now they are inspecting each other's war materials and nuclear weapons. We feel that the world tension has eased and this might give us an opportunity to reexamine our position, vis-a-vis the United States, and also our ASEAN neighbors.

[Unidentified Voice] So, in other words senator, the U.S. may no longer serve our national interests.

[Mercado] I would agree with that. [passage indistinct]

[Mercado] ...our own national interest without considering their national interest. The Americans will protect their own national interests, let us protect ours. [end recording]

Senate President Pro Tempore Teofisto Guingona, however, said that the Senate still has the last say.

[Begin recording Guingona in English] We respect Secretary Ordenez, although we believe that his opinion is persuasive only in so far as the Senate is concerned. We have a presidential form of government and we have our own opinion. We will go by what the Constitution mandates, it is the Senate who will act on any extension of the treaty, it is the Senate who will ratify. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator John Osmena fully supports the legal opinion of Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez:

[Begin recording in English] The prerogative for initiating foreign policy or for entering into treaties belongs to the president of the Philippines. And that the definition of national interest, in other words, the interpretation of the phrase, consistent with the national interest, in Section 8 of Article 2 of the Constitution, is one that has to be arrived at by the president as well as Congress. [end recording]

**Referendum Sought on Nuclear Clause Issue**  
HK2307050088 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Text] House Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco called for a national referendum to resolve conflicting interpretations of the constitutional provision banning nuclear weapons from the Philippines. In a weekly congressional forum, Cuenco said the phrase consistent with national interest provides a broad interpretation which appears to uphold an exception to the ban on nuclear arms.

Cuenco said he would file a resolution to this effect after Congress opens its regular session next Monday.

Congressman Salvador Escudero, who also favors a referendum on the issue, voiced his own objection to the opinion of Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez. Escudero believed that the phrase: Consistent with the national interest expresses an unconditional and thus an absolute ban on nuclear weapons. Escudero deplored what he called an attempt of the administration to interpret the constitution in its own way. [Escudero recording indistinct]

**U.S. Reportedly Losing Support of Affluent**  
HK2207090288 Manila THE MANILA  
CHRONICLE in English 22 Jul 88 p 4

["Off-Center" column by Arlene Babst-Vokey: "America Has Lost Even the Support of Affluent Filipinos"]

[Text] Even in those purely social affairs nowadays, the issue of the U.S. bases becomes a topic of conversation. American diplomats would be dismayed to hear comfortably middle-class, and wealthy upper class Filipinos, express views surprisingly similar to those heatedly proclaimed by Leftist or nationalist groups: The bases must gradually go.

The changes in Filipinos' attitudes towards the U.S. are there for everyone to see, sure, the majority of Filipinos still feel more open towards the Americans than towards the Russians or Chinese or Japanese. And yes, the millions of Filipinos abroad, most of them in the U.S. do signify an important factor since, they are related to millions more Filipinos here and all of them would, expectedly, feel inclined to preserve close ties with America.

But undeniably, more Filipinos today feel what would have been totally alien to Filipinos of just a generation ago—they feel it's really time to cut loose ("and cut cleanly") from the old American apron strings.

A couple of weeks ago, I was talking with a small group of affluent Filipinos at a dinner party, and not one of them wanted "the status quo on the bases" to stay.

"We really should have more say on those bases, more control and more money. All of those are factors of our national dignity," was how one of them put it. She was highly educated (in the U.S. yet) and rich, the farthest thing from a card-bearing demonstrator in front of the U.S. embassy.

It's not just the Left that wants the bases to go," she continued, "although I think a gradual phaseout is more practical than any dramatic immediate removal. But definitely, there's no question of the U.S. staying here forever or even for another decade."

The matter of ending American presence and influence here is clearly no longer a question of it but if when and how. [as published] This in itself is a big step for many Filipinos, perhaps the majority, who have taken for granted these all too intimate ties with the former colonizer.

If it's of any comfort to the more sentimental among Americans, not one in that same group expressed any particular warmth towards the Russians either. In fact, all were vehemently non-communist as far as ideology went. And one or two expressed anxiety over how the Philippines would fare without the bases.



"It's a risk," a businessman at the table conceded. "Maybe we'll be purchasing our pride at too high a price in case other greedy powers muscle in after the Americans leave. But the thing that nags at me is that we've got to try to be on our own some time. Somehow, no matter the risks, I feel we'll never fully grow up as a people or a nation until we take that awful step of standing on our own wobbly feet."

As the talks between the two countries continue, this willingness to let go, within the groups of Filipinos who used to form America's "constituency" in the Philippines, becomes more palpable and articulate. It is something that will certainly influence Philippine policy, the way the merging of views between the economic classes in the country finally consolidated against the Marcos regime.

It is something affluent Filipinos think about, at last: life without the American bases. The prospect doesn't seem to faze them at all.

#### **Aquino Not To Extend PCGG Powers**

HK2307050888 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 23 Jul 88

[Text] President Aquino will not ask Congress to extend the sequestration powers of the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] which are due to expire on 2 August based on constitutional provisions. However, the president stated that if the PCGG should request for such an extension, she may put in a proposal before Congress. But she also remarked that until now, the PCGG has not made any indications seeking to extend its sequestration powers.

#### **Classified Report Claims Army Losing to NPA**

HK2307082888 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE* in English 23 Jul 88 pp 1, 6

["GLOBE Exclusive" by Francisco S. Tatad]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] lost all major battles but one and won only minor ones with the New People's Army in the first quarter of 1988, according to a highly classified counterinsurgency operations report to Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa.

The most significant achievement of the AFP for the period was the capture of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA leaders including Rafael Baylosis and Romulo Kintanar during the 19th NPA anniversary celebration on March 29 in Manila. This affected the communist tactical offensive and political activities, says the report, but on the whole "the enemy gained the tactical initiative in major engagements."

It blames the military's poor performance on the thin dispersal of forces into widespread detachments, the lack of good combat intelligence, and deficient and inappropriate campaign strategy, and recommends that "the

AFP reassess its position to come up with a concept of operations firmed up towards winning major battles and not merely the minor ones."

Military sources claim that the AFP has, in fact, adopted a new strategy based on "war of quick decision," prioritization of target guerrilla fronts and of "gradual constriction"—terms which cannot be sufficiently explained without violating military norms. But they are unable to say whether it is succeeding.

Estimated at 25,200 with 15,500 firearms, CPP-NPA forces are operating in 71 "guerrilla fronts" and said to have "influenced and infiltrated" 8,496 barangays while "threatening" to affect 7,105 others. Among the infected regions, Bicol ranks first, Region 8 second and Region 10 third.

Insurgency analysts expect the CPP-NPA-NDF to put their influence to the test in these barangays in the "non-partisan" barangay elections this November where the political parties are legally prohibited from fielding official candidates.

In the national capital region, which accounts for 20 of the 52 "sparrow unit" incidents attributed to the Alex Boncayao Brigade during the period, a total of 2,700 CPP-NPA personnel and 2,500 firearms are believed to be active. This is the highest estimate ever recorded for the area in the insurgency's 19 years.

Analysts see this as a sign that the communists may be preparing to accelerate their partisan urban warfare as a major feature of their strategic counter-offensive effort to enhance a general urban armed insurrection.

Dated May 10, 1988, the J-3 (Operations) report does not support or anticipate the official claim of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and other administration officials that the military is winning the war and that the NPA guerrillas are on the run.

The report records a total of 8,879 counter-insurgency operations by government forces and 480 encounters between the AFP and the NPA guerrillas during the period. Fifteen of these were "decisive engagements," or encounters resulting in more than 10 casualties and more than 10 firearms lost or captured by either side; 52 were "notable engagements," or encounters resulting in five to 10 casualties and five to 10 firearms lost or captured by either side; and 413 "minor engagements" or encounters resulting in one to four casualties and one to four firearms lost or captured by either side.

There were 60 raids and ambushes on government forces. The Northern Luzon command suffered the most number of raids during the period, 32, while the Visayan command suffered the most number of ambushes, 16, with the South and Southern Luzon commands coming next with 15 each. The most publicized of these ambushes was the one in the Jovellar-Guinobatan area in

Albay on February 27, 1988 in which a company of Scout Rangers led by 1st Lt. Felix Brawner III was wiped out while allegedly being filmed by foreign television.

Of the 480 engagements, 264 or 55 percent were initiated by government forces, while 216 or 45 percent by the NPA. The government suffered 597 casualties, the NPA 656. The government captured 365 firearms (199 high-powered and 166 low-powered), and lost 397 firearms (320 high-powered and 77 low-powered).

Of the 15 decisive engagements, 14 were initiated by the NPA. The only one not initiated by the NPA was initiated not by the AFP but ironically by Conrado Balweg's Cordillera People's Liberation Army, in Bontoc on February 17, 1988. In these encounters, the government forces suffered 146 casualties to the NPA's 16, and lost 213 firearms (171 high-powered and 42 low-powered) while capturing 14 (13 high-powered and one low-powered).

Of the 52 notable engagements, 25 were initiated by government forces, 27 by the NPA. The government suffered 165 casualties to the NPA's 154, and lost 97 firearms (88 high-powered and 9 low-powered) while capturing 67 (41 high-powered and 26 low-powered).

#### **Military Confirms Report**

HK2507054988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 25 Jul 88 pp 1, 6

[By GLOBE staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman Col. Oscar Florendo confirmed yesterday the authenticity of a secret military document detailing how the military is losing the counterinsurgency campaign exposed by Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile and GLOBE columnist Francisco Tatad.

Florendo told the GLOBE that the Enrile-Tatad disclosure "affected us psychologically," but stressed that no tactical operations were jeopardized by it.

Also yesterday, Enrile denied having breached national security when he cited the existence of the document to prove his statements that the AFP was losing the 19-year-old war against communist insurgents. A former defense minister, Enrile joined Tatad in daring the AFP brass to charge them for disclosing the contents of the document.

Col. Lisandro Abadia, AFP deputy chief of staff for operations (J-3), from whom the documents emanated, said the other day that Enrile and Tatad "are in trouble for divulging the documents, not treating (these) with care and, worse yet, quoting (these) out of context." Yesterday, however, Abadia retracted his statement through Florendo, explaining that he never said anything

to that effect and conjecturing that the statements attributed to him might have been "the reporters' own interpretation of what was stated."

In an impromptu briefing for newsmen late yesterday afternoon at Camp Aguinaldo, Florendo said the documents contained only the "tactical side" of the counterinsurgency campaign and "does not show the whole picture."

Florendo said "it appears from all indications that indeed Senator Enrile and Mr Tatad have a copy of a classified AFP document, entitled 'AFP Counterinsurgency Appraisal Report, 1st Quarter CY [calendar year] 88.'"

The document, Florendo said, was prepared by AFP general headquarters "for the purpose of reviewing the counterinsurgency efforts of the AFP during the period covered and determining remedial actions and new initiatives that need to be taken to improve AFP performance in the field."

Florendo said the document, dated May 10, was reviewed in a command conference at AFP-GHQ [General Headquarters] last May 21.

The AFP joint staff, he said, "has prepared another assessment report covering the entire first semester of 1988, which we will make available to you during the week."

In a press statement, Enrile said he would avail himself of the first privilege hour in the Senate "to substantiate the truth behind my revelation" and move for a Senate investigation on the contents of the military report.

He described as a "diversionary smoke screen" the threat to file charges against him, adding that this threat is a "brazen attempt to muzzle the one opposition voice in the Senate today."

"I welcome the filing of charges against me by the Armed Forces for disclosing the highlights of a military report, assessing the inadequacies and inefficiencies in the AFP counterinsurgency campaign," Enrile said.

"I am prepared and ready to appear before any court or public forum to show that what I have publicly revealed is true in form, content and substance," Enrile said. "I am even willing to face criminal charges, if only because this will provide us the opportunity to ventilate the truth about the current AFP counterinsurgency program. I would be a traitor to our people if, having known of an existing danger to their lives, I fail to inform them of such a danger."

He said: "The mere fact that a military document is marked secret does not necessarily mean that it should be treated as something sacred and beyond public discussion. I do not think I will be in trouble for telling the

truth. On the contrary, some other people will be in trouble for trying their best to hide the obvious truth from our people to the point of trying to intimidate a senator of the land like me."

Tatad, who also chairs the opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD], (GAD), called on Congress to demand from the AFP a factual report on the military's performance in the field and its ability to defeat the insurgency.

Tatad said he "welcomes" any charges, but advised the military to make sure that "the government does not suffer more embarrassment that it has suffered already."

In a separate GAD statement, Tatad and Secretary-General Wilson Gamboa said: "Congress should now step into the picture. It should ascertain the real score in the field, and give funding priority to the basic and urgent requirements of the military. Instead of spending billions of pesos on the proposed transfer of Congress to another site, more money should be allotted for social services and the real needs of the military. Perhaps Congress could begin by verifying reports that the Fokker fleet and other aircraft of the Air Force have been grounded for some time now for lack of spare parts."

Meanwhile, members of the House of Representatives branded as "ridiculous" the military's reaction on the Enrile-Tatad disclosure.

Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (NUCD [National Union of Christian Democrats], Sorsogon) said if anybody must be held liable for the leakage of the purported classified military report, it is the "source" of the vital document.

For his part, Assistant Minority Leader Salvador Escudero III said the government, instead of "harassing" Tatad and Enrile, must study the implications of the military report for proper guidance in the formulation of a national policy of economic recovery and peace and order.

**NDF Statement Vows Continued Struggle**  
*OW2407104188 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
*1024 GMT 24 Jul 88*

[Text] Manila, July 24 KYODO—The Communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), vowing to continue its 19-year old struggle to win political power, claimed that its revolutionary program "is gradually being realized" in various areas of the Philippines.

"Notwithstanding increased U.S. intervention, intensified militarization and repression, the people's democratic revolution continues to push forward," the NDF said in a statement on Sunday.

"The organs of revolutionary political power have begun to take shape and will certainly grow stronger and extend their authority in the remaining years of the current regime."

Recent military estimates say that the rebels have influenced in varying degrees some 8,000 villagers from the country's 41,000 villages.

The rebel statement was released to the news media a day ahead of Aquino's "state of the nation" address when she opens the second regular session of Congress Monday.

The country, the NDF said, remains "deep in crisis" pointing out that the gains in the economy in the past two-and-a-half years since Aquino took power are "merely occasional ups in the general downtrend that is endemic in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal economy."

"Continued mendicancy and puppetry to U.S. imperialism are causing the majority of our people to suffer from rising prices of goods and service, low wages and incomes eroded by inflation, massive unemployment and underemployment, malnutrition and ill health," it said.

"No amount of rhetoric about the restoration of democracy can convince the poor that things have changed for the better from the Marcos dictatorship to the present regime," the NDF stressed.

The NDF said that the failure of Aquino's government to stem the crisis would win more supporters to its cause and could lead to direct American military intervention.

"Direct armed intervention by American troops is a distinct possibility—meaning a much bloodier war for the Filipino people—should the U.S. imperialists judge that the Aquino regime can no longer stop the general advance of the people's democratic revolution and protect strategic American interests."

The NDF called a land reform law being implemented by the Aquino government a sham and praised the ongoing efforts by militant farmer's groups in carrying out their own version of land redistribution.

The front likewise blamed Aquino for the murders of leftist leaders and supporters saying that "state terrorism" under her government has surpassed that of the 20-year-old Marcos rule.

"The national crisis cannot be solved through the auspices of the present system ruled by the big compradors and landlords, only the people's democratic revolution can put it to an end."



The NDF statement did not comment on the recent suggestion by the influential Roman Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines to resume peace talks that collapsed in February last year.

### Thailand

#### **Polling Station in Ang Thong Bombed**

BK2407074188 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0700 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Report by Assistant Police Director for Special Affairs Police Lieutenant General Ophat Rattanasen at the Interior Ministry's Election Center—recorded]

[Text] There has been a bomb attack on the 2d and 3d polling units at Wat Bang Nai in Wiset Chaichan District, Ang Thong Province. The detail is as follows. On 24 July at about 1315 [0615 GMT], an unidentified group of people threw bombs into the 2d and 3d polling units at Wat Bang Nai, Wiset Chaichan District, Ang Thong Province. Two people were killed and four wounded. The wounded have been admitted to hospital.

Policemen stationed in the area tried to chase the attackers and made inquiries of eyewitnesses. It is believed the identity of the attackers would be known soon. The Police Department is waiting for results of the investigation to determine the motive of the attack. Polling at the polling units that had been attacked is going on normally without interruption.

The mass media are hereby informed that more details will be given by the Police Department once it has more reports from the Provincial Police Station in Ang Thong Province.

#### **'Terrorists' Burn Schools, Health Stations**

BK2407034388 Bangkok Army Television Channel 7  
in Thai 0142 GMT 24 Jul 88

[TV Channel 7 correspondent special report from the THAI RAT Newspaper Election Report Center in Bangkok]

[Text] At about 1800 GMT on 23 July, 7 hours before the national general election began, groups of terrorists in three districts of the southern province of Narathiwat tried to disrupt the election by burning down seven schools and health stations where election booths are located.

The terrorists invaded and burned the Ban Pate Nua School, site of election booth No 5 in village No 5, Sungai Padi sub-district, Sungai Padi District. After being informed of the incident, the district chief, Captain Wiwat Duangmanee, rushed to the scene but the school building consisting of three classrooms had already been burned down. The damage is estimated at about 400,000 baht.

While inspecting the scene, the district chief was informed that another school, Ratchaphakdi School, in nearby Village No 7, site of election booth No 6, in the same sub-district, was on fire. He rushed there and found that the whole school building had also burned down.

According to a report from Narathiwat, the local authorities and election officials quickly solved the problems by putting up new election booths to replace all the destroyed ones in time for the people to exercise their voting right normally. New ballots were provided by the provincial authority to replace those burned.

#### **Computer Forecast of Party Election Winners**

BK2407171288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1652 GMT  
24 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Bangkok, July 24 (AFP)—The Thai Nation party, a member of the last government coalition, will come [up on] top in Sunday's [24 July] general election here according to computer predictions, favouring the return of Premier Prem Tinsulanon.

Thai Nation would probably fall short of a majority, state-run television said in a computer forecast.

This would leave Mr. Prem, who did not have to stand in the election, clear to form his sixth coalition government since 1980 as the compromise candidate.

The four parties of the outgoing coalition will win 210 of the 357 seats according to the forecast. Official results are not expected before Monday.

Mr. Prem's coalition government of Democrat, Thai Nation, Social Action and People's parties held 233 seats in the 347-member parliament elected in 1986.

Turnout in Thailand's 15th general election since becoming a constitutional monarchy in 1932 was expected to be near the record 61 per cent of July 1986. [passage omitted]

The prediction gave Thai Nation 87 seats and 51 for the Democrats. [passage omitted]

The other three leading parties according to the computer forecast will be the coalition's Social Action party of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila with 54 seats, the opposition Thai Unity party of Narong Wongwan, which is expected to have 34 seats and join a new government, and the opposition Thai Citizens party of Samak Suntharawet with 31 seats. [passage omitted]

Party 8; United Democratic Party 5; Muanchon Party 5; Liberal Party 3; and Social Democratic Force Party 1. The Thai Agro-Industry Party failed to win a seat.

Gen Prachuap said the Interior Ministry fulfilled its election targets and the goal of surpassing the 50 percent voting turnout. This is due to broad cooperation given by the people and the mass media, and the Interior Ministry wishes to thank the people concerned for their fine cooperation.

### 'Unofficial' Election Results

BK2507013088 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
25 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Following are the number of seats won by each of the parties based on unofficial reports at press time:

Party	Candidates	Seats Won	ex-MPs
Chat Thai	257	88	63
Democrat	210	52	100
Social Action	213	49	51
Ruam Thai	205	35	19
Prachakon Thai	207	31	24
Prachachon	256	21	—
Ratsadon	199	20	18
Puangchon Chao Thai	244	18	1
Phalang Tham	319	14	—
Community Action	216	9	15
Progressive	233	7	9
Muanchon	238	5	3
United Democratic	214	5	38
Social Democratic Force	195	1	—
Liberal	189	2	1

### Report From Provinces

BK2407131488 Bangkok *Domestic Service in Thai*  
1200 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Text] Radio Thailand's office in Rat Buri Province has reported an unofficial result of the election in Samut Songkhram Province. Wirot Na Bangchang of the Democrat Party won the House seat with 13,846 votes. Samut Songkhram Province has only one constituency, with 138 polling units and one House member. This was the first province to have reported results of the election.

The Public Relations Department's provincial election centers have also reported on the results upcountry as follows: In Chanthaburi Province, Warothai Phinyasat, Thawatchai Anamphong, and Prawat Uttamot—all of Prachakon Thai Party—have won House seats. In Ranong Province, Thongyot Chittawira of Social Action Party has won the House seat. In Phangnga Province, Chulin Laksanawisit of the Democrat Party has won the House election.

### 10 Party Leaders Win

BK2507020688 Bangkok *Domestic Service in English*  
0000 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] A total of 10 party leaders were all elected to parliament in the provinces' constituencies. These are: Major General Chatchai Chunhawan of the Chat Thai Party, winning in northeastern province of Nakhon Ratchasima. Two, General Thianchai Sirisamphan of the Ratsadon Party, winning in the central province of Lop Buri. Three, General Athit Kamlang-ek of the Puangchon Chaothai Party, winning in the northeastern province of Loei. Four, Mr Chaloemphan Siwikon of the Prachachon Party, winning in the northeastern province of Nakhon Ratchasima. Five, Mr Uthai Phimchaichon of the Progressive Party, winning in the central province of Chon Buri. Six, Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit of the United Democratic Party, winning in the central province of Uthai Thani. Seven, Colonel Narong Kittikha-chon of the Liberal Party, winning in the central province of Ayutthaya. Eight, Mr Narong Wongwan of the Ruam Thai Party, winning in the northern province of Phrae. Nine, Mr Bunchu Rotchanasathian of the Community Action Party, winning in the northern province of Nakhon Sawan. Ten, Mr Chatchawan Chomphudaeng of the Social Democratic Force Party, winning in the northeastern province of Roi-et. Phalang Tham Party Leader Chamlong Simuang and Mr Prawat Saithongsuk, leader of the Thai Agro-Industry Party did not run in the general election.

Final official results are expected to be made by the Interior Ministry today.

### Chatchai, Prem Said To Lead New Government

BK2507005088 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
25 Jul 88 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Chat Thai Party, emerging the largest victor with 88 MPs in yesterday's election, will spearhead the formation of the next Prem government which may include four other parties, party leader Chatchai Chunhawan said last night.

He said the other parties that could join it are Social Action [SAP], Democrat, Ratsadon, and United Democracy—wielding a total of 214 MPs in a 357-seat House.

Meanwhile, a second possible coalition loomed—this one anti-Prem.

Prachakon Thai leader Samak Suntharawat is seeking to form a different Cabinet line-up with M.R. Khukrit Pramot leading eight parties combining about 200 MPs. His formula includes SAP and the Democrat Party but excludes the Chat Thai.

Analysts said a major variable to determine which camp succeeds is Army Chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Informed sources told THE NATION last night that Chawalit appears to be taking a wait-and-see attitude.

Maj Gen [Major General] Chatchai said he still backs Gen Prem Tinsulanon as the next prime minister. "If my party does not want Prem, then they have to change the party leader but I don't think that would happen," he said.

Speaking with reporters in Korat, Chatchai said he will fly to Bangkok this morning to chair a party meeting and a conference with leaders of the other four parties on shaping the next government.

Chatchai said Gen Prem would have the final say whether more parties are needed in the coalition.

He said that Chat Thai secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha is now the trouble-shooter in the movements to form the next administration, to be finalized within seven days.

Chat Thai sets no conditions on Cabinet portfolios for the party, he said. "It all depends on the next premier," he noted.

Chatchai reiterated he will not seek premiership.

He also said that the Constitution should be amended to deter the Opposition from calling a no-confidence motion against the premier.

Asked how long the new government will last, Chatchai said half-jokingly: "You spoke in terms of a year? Dissolving a House is democratic, and I like frequent elections."

In yesterday's election, the former coalition parties lost a combined 22 MPs, dropping from 232 to about 210.

Social Action, Democrat, and Ratsadon—all partners of Chat Thai in the previous administration—won 50, 52, and 20 [seats] respectively.

The outcome prompted Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun and SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila to speculate that the next government may have to comprise more than four parties.

Newly-formed Phalang Tham Party head Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang, voicing similar comment, expressed concern that the new government will not last longer than the previous one.

Samak, meanwhile, lunched with former prime minister Khukrit. Khukrit informed him that he is prepared to head the new government if the largest player in the second proposal, the Democrat Party, cannot lead it.

Samak envisions SAP, Democrat, Ruam Thai with 34 MPs, Prachakon Thai with 31, Puangchon Chao Thai 17, Community Action 10, Progressive 5, and Muanchon 4 as prospective partners in the anti-Prem administration.

Samak said his party will not join hands with Chat Thai unless party secretary Banhan Sinlapa-acha is removed to an inactive party post, a possibility dismissed by most analysts.

But the observers noted a high degree of political uncertainty and predicted an increased political instability for the next Prem government.

Phichai and Sitthi were apparently aware of the prospect.

Sitthi said last night the new coalition government should be backed by 220-230 MPs.

"I would like to see coalition partners be united so that it will last longer," he said.

Phichai said forming the next government would be more problematic because it may need four to six partners.

Analysts said that apart from the ex-partners, Ruam Thai and Prachachon could be co-opted into the new coalition.

Prachachon secretary general Wira Musikaphong said yesterday a partner in the Prem V Cabinet had invited his party to join the next coalition government. He said his party's executive committee yesterday formed a four-member working group to study the offer.

"We are prepared to be in the government because we have qualified personalities to be ministers but we are equally ready to become an effective opposition party," he said.

He said Prachachon will join the next (Prem) government if its economic policy is adopted as government policy and it is given "suitable Cabinet portfolios".

Phichai said all partners in the next government must exercise extreme caution to avert another premature election.

"We have lessons of former SAP dissidents led by Buntheng Tongsawat killing a royal decree and of dissident Democrats voting against the government-sponsored copyright amendment. And I hope that partners in the new government will not forget them," he said.

But Phichai said his party has yet to decide whether to join the new (Prem) government.



He said the executive committee will have to discuss the issue Tuesday and Wednesday.

"If we join the next government, our major condition is that our economic platform must be incorporated in the new government policy," he said.

The Democrats' lynchpin points on economic policy are amending the investment law to promote economic expansion and a greater emphasis on agricultural development, he said.

**Soviet-Chinese Talks on PRK Welcomed**

BK2307002988 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
23 Jul 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsi said in Jakarta yesterday that a scheduled meeting next month between Chinese and Soviet officials in Peking will be "a helpful step" toward ending the Kampuchean conflict.

In Indonesia for informal Khmer peace talks that begin Monday, Kasem welcomed the "early involvement" of the two communist superpowers.

"The Soviet Union as a superpower would be required at a certain stage to be involved," he said. "So the early involvement of the Soviet Union and China would be an improvement of the whole picture."

The Soviet Union bankrolls the estimated 100,000 troops that Vietnam stationed in Kampuchea to shore up the Heng Samrin regime, while China is the main supporter of the communist Khmer Rouge faction in the three-member Khmer resistance coalition.

Kasem said ASEAN applauded the news that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev and his Chinese counterpart will discuss Kampuchea in Peking next month.

"We think this is indeed a helpful step to finding a solution to the problem," said Kasem, a former Thai ambassador to Indonesia.

Kasem described as part of "a block-building process" the informal meeting that opens Monday.

Kasem last week held talks in Peking with Chinese leaders on Kampuchea.

Kasem said before his departure that senior ASEAN officials will have a discussion today—two days prior to the Jakarta informal meeting, the first time the four Khmer factions and Vietnam will come face-to-face for talks on Kampuchean conflicts.

Kasem said Thailand and four other ASEAN member countries, as other concerned countries, will participate at the second stage of the meeting along with Vietnam

and Laos, while Prince Norodom Sihanouk's party, the Son Sann faction, the Khmer Rouge faction and the Heng Samrin regime will meet at the first stage.

Indonesia, represented by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, will attend the meeting as the host country, according to Kasem, who is to attend the meeting. [passage omitted]

**PRK Invitation to IOE Meeting Canceled**

BK2307064088 Bangkok *Voice of Free Asia* in Thai  
1030 GMT 22 Jul 88

[From the weekly news conference by Sarot Chawanawirat, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman, at the Foreign Ministry Press Center on 22 July—recorded]

[Text] During the recent ASEAN ministerial meeting, we were informed that the International Office of Epizootics [IOE] will hold an international meeting in October in Manila during which it has invited officials of the Heng Samrin regime to attend. The meeting, therefore, resolved that Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, in his capacity then as the chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, send a note to the abovementioned organization, as well as to the FAO and ADB [Asian Development Bank] who are co-organizers of the projected meeting, proposing that they consider cancelling the invitation to the Heng Samrin regime representatives on the grounds that the FAO is an organization of the United Nations which recognizes the CGDK. After our action, we have received a confirmation from the FAO that the IOE has already sent a note to Phnom Penh to inform them of the cancellation of the invitation.

**Vietnam**

**Hanoi Notes Dukakis Nomination, Bush Prospects**

BK2307033488 Hanoi *Domestic Service* in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Text] According to foreign sources, on the evening of 20 July the U.S. Democratic Party's national convention, held in Atlanta, Georgia, nominated Massachusetts Governor Dukakis as the party's presidential candidate for the race to the White House to be held late this year.

Dukakis is currently leading Bush, the Republican Party's candidate, in nearly all opinion polls. However, political observers contend that the Dukakis-Bush contest will be an extremely difficult one because Bush may win the support of powerful circles, especially the U.S. military-industrial complexes, with his policies of stepping up the modernization of the armed forces, promoting the Star Wars program, and opposing tax increases to protect the interests of big capitalists.

**Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Thailand**  
*BK2207151688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Text] The SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman today issued a statement, the text of which reads:

On 20 July 1988, a spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning Thailand for its recent direct violations against many of Cambodia's border areas, especially in the Pailin and Poipet areas. The Thai Armed Forces attacked and captured the PRK's Hill 310.

Noteworthy is the fact that since early July 1988, the Thai Armed Forces have fired thousands of artillery and mortar shells into various areas from which Vietnamese Army volunteers had been withdrawn.

In addition to the aforementioned acts, the United States and Thailand are conducting a joint military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold-88" near the Thai-Cambodian border, thus causing new tension there.

The SRV fully supports the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement of 20 July 1988, and demands that the Thai authorities respect Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity and immediately put an end to their hostile acts against the PRK.

The Thai side must positively respond to the PRK's proposal for the establishment of a border of peace and friendship between Cambodia and Thailand, thus contributing to the growing trend of dialogue in the region.

**Nguyen Co Thach, Delegation Depart for Jakarta**  
*BK2207153988 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT*  
22 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 22—A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam left here today for the second stage of the informal meeting to discuss the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia to be held in Jakarta on July 25 in accordance with the joint Vietnam-Indonesia communique issued in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987.

The delegation is led by Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

**Seminar on PRC Economic Reform Experience**  
*BK2307042788 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT*  
20 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi OANA VNA July 20—The Commission for Social Sciences and the Vietnam-China Friendship Association organized a seminar here today on the theme "Economic Reform in China—Achievements and Problems."

The seminar was attended by many professors and scientists from economic research institutes and departments concerned. Papers delivered at the seminar affirmed that the current economic reform in China is an objective inevitability, and that it has brought about economic achievements and consolidated the socialist nature of the mechanism of economic management in China at present, they also drew public attention to the fact that the current economic reform in China is posing complex economic, political and social problems which should be further studied and solved.

The participants expressed their desire to cooperate with their Chinese colleagues for the purpose of exchanging experiences and promoting mutual understanding.

**Nguyen Van Linh, USSR's Gorbachev Meet**

For SRV and USSR reportage on the "holiday" visit to Moscow by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, including his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 19 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

**Leaders Greet Poland's National Day**  
*BK2207101088 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT*  
21 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21—Vietnamese leaders have sent a joint message of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the 44th National Day of the Polish People's Republic (July 22). The message, signed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; and Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"With its people's tremendous efforts over the past 44 years and tradition of heroic struggle under the leadership of the PUWP, and with its close alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, Poland has become a developed country with great economic, scientific and cultural potentials.

"Over the past years, the Polish communists and people, with their deep patriotism and attachment for socialism and with their creative labor, have overcome numerous trials, foiling all schemes of the imperialist and other hostile forces at home and abroad, firmly defending their revolutionary gains and socialism at an important position."

The message continued:

"With all its initiatives, especially the 'Jaruzelski Plan' on arms reduction and strengthening the confidence in mid-Europe, the Polish People's Republic has made worthy contributions to the struggle against arms race, for peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the rest of the world."

The Vietnamese leaders wished the Polish people new achievements in their economic and political reform at present as well as in the implementation of the programme and resolutions adopted by the PUWP's 10th congress. They also wished the traditional friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Poland on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism constant consolidation and development in the interests of the two peoples, peace and socialism the world over.

#### **Ambassador Gives Reception**

BK2207160688 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT  
22 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 22 July—Marian Ejma-Multanski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, gave a reception here today on the occasion of the 44th national day of the Polish People's Republic.

Among those present were Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, Phung Van Tuu, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Party Central Committee and first vice-foreign minister, Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the Party Central Committee's International Department, and members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of various international organizations in Hanoi.

Both hosts and guests proposed toasts to the Polish people's brilliant achievements as well as to the friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Poland.

#### **Official Receives Outgoing Bulgarian Envoy**

BK2207155388 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT  
22 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 22 July—Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has received Bulgarian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Vietnam Georgi Vashev.

The Bulgarian diplomat paid a farewell visit to Tran Xuan Bach before going home for a new mission.

#### **Cuban Envoy Holds News Conference 21 July** BK2207104788 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21—Cuban Ambassador Armando G. Saucedo Yero held a press conference here today on the 35th anniversary of Cuba's Day of National Rebellion (July 26).

He spoke of the significance of the attack on the Moncada Fortress on July 26, 1953 which preluded the Cuban people's victorious armed struggle against the Batista dictatorial regime. After denouncing the U.S.'s continued hostility towards Cuba, Ambassador Saucedo Yero recalled the remarkable achievements obtained by the Cuban people in developing their national economy and consolidating their national defence, thereby making Cuba a firm outpost of socialism in the western hemisphere and a bright example for other nations in their struggle for national independence, peace and social progress.

Regarding the Cuban-Vietnamese relations, he expressed his joy at the constant promotion of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

Also on this occasion the Cuban ambassador organized a film show here this evening. It was attended, among others, by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association.

#### **Women's Union Delegation at Moscow Conference**

BK2207094088 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT  
21 Jul 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21—A Vietnamese women's delegation has attended an international round-table conference jointly held in Moscow by the Social Sciences Academy of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee under the theme "How To Raise the Role of Socialist Countries' Women in the Adoption of Decisions."

The delegation was led by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice president of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Thi Dinh brought out the Vietnamese women's role in adopting the party and state's decisions, the conditions that ensure the holding of leading positions by women in an underdeveloped socialist country, and the Vietnam Women's Union experience in promoting women cadres.



**Briefs**

**Soviet-Built Tin Enterprise**

A tin enterprise is being built with Soviet assistance in Quy Hop district town in the central province of Nghe Tinh. The enterprise with a designed capacity of 650

metric tons of tin bar per year will be equipped with Soviet machinery. Dwelling houses, a hospital, and cultural facilities in service of the Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts working at the construction site have been built. Some kilometers of road leading to the project have been upgraded. [Text] [BK16070903 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 16 Jul 88]

**Australia**

**AWACS Purchases Planned for Air Defense Systems**  
*BK2107092688 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0803 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Australia's air defenses are to be boosted with the \$400 million early warning and command system. Three or four planes will be fitted with airborne warning and command system known as AWACS and with radar capable of tracking low-flying aircraft 200 km away.

The defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, said Australia would not be buying top-of-the-range Sentry AWACS aircraft from the United States, but would consider cheaper options such as fitting Air Force 707's and Orions with AWACS equipment.

Mr Beazley said AWACS equipment was essential to successful air defense.

**Tonga**

**Fijian Indians Banned From Visiting**  
*BK2307035288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0351 GMT*  
23 Jul 88

[Text] Suva, July 23 (AFP)—Tonga is reported to have banned Fijian Indians from visiting the South Pacific kingdom.

State-owned Radio Fiji reported Friday night that the Tongan Immigration Department had advised Fiji's national carrier Air Pacific, other regional airlines and shipping lines of the ban.

Radio Fiji said Tonga had imposed the ban because it did not want to be flooded with Indians, especially businessmen.

Indians account for nearly half of Fiji's population.

**Vanuatu**

**Boycott Leaves Parliament Meeting Without Quorum**  
*BK2207085888 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0800 GMT 22 Jul 88

[Text] Vanuatu could face a constitutional crisis on Monday if the opposition and five members expelled from the ruling Vanuaaku Party continue to boycott Parliament. An extraordinary session of Parliament was adjourned yesterday through lack of a quorum.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says that if Parliament again fails to sit on Monday through lack of a quorum, Vanuatu could face a crisis.

Meanwhile, Father Lini has reiterated that the sacked tourism and immigration minister, Mr Barak Sope, and his four supporters were no longer members of the Vanuaaku Party. Father Lini said the five could not negotiate their return to the Vanuaaku Party by creating a constitutional crisis, and he called on the opposition to isolate the rebels.

**Parliament Speaker Expels Barak Sope, Supporters**  
*BK2507100588 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0800 GMT 25 Jul 88

[Text] The speaker of the Vanuatu Parliament, Mr Onnyn Tahi, has expelled the former tourism and immigration minister, Mr Barak Sope, and his four supporters from Parliament.

They were expelled following an application by the prime minister, Father Walter Lini, after they supported a motion of no confidence in him last month.

The speaker said he had accepted a submission provided by the prime minister which showed the five men had resigned from the ruling Vanuaaku Party, and by doing so, had also resigned their seats in Parliament.

Meanwhile, the prime minister placed police and paramilitary troops on full alert.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

15 July 1988



